

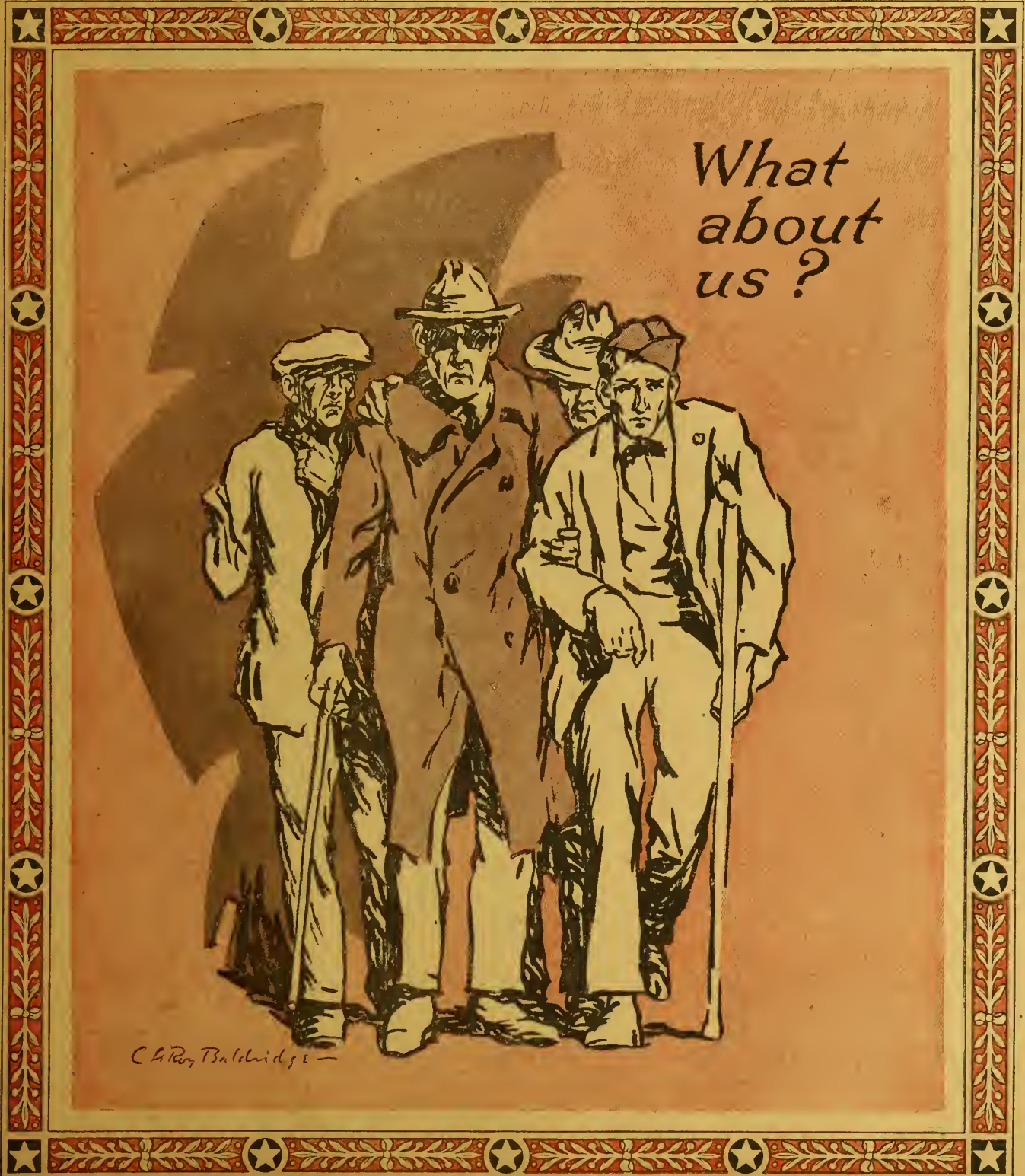
The AMERICAN LEGION *Weekly*

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C. Perry Baldridge

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L.
ID.

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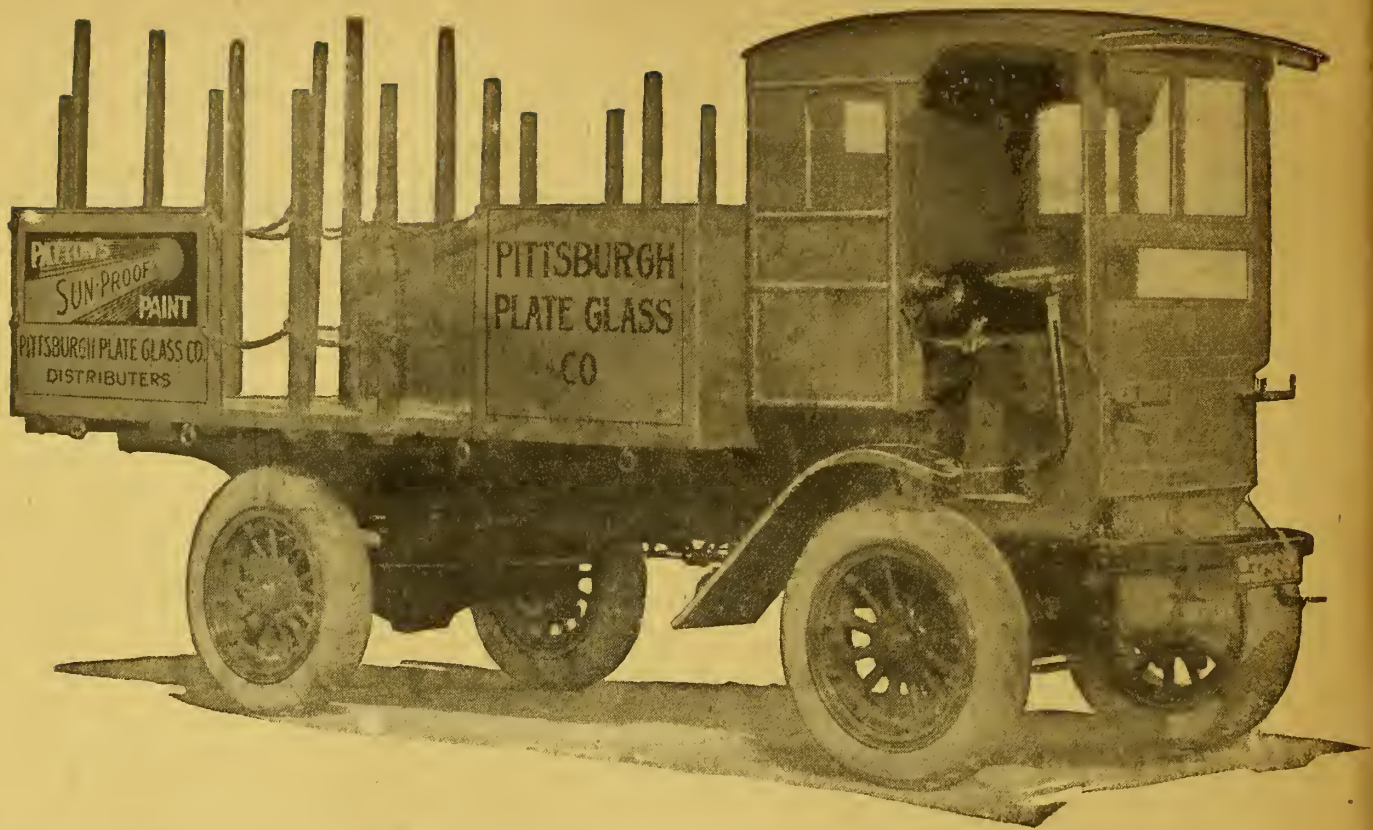


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Blue Sunday in Our Midst

The Lord's Day Alliance Will Be Quite Content, Thank You, If We
Enforce the Restrictions Already on Our Books

ALL this nation-wide hubbub and agitation for and against Sunday blue laws, this barrage and counter-barrage of pro-and-con argument, seems to have given some of us the false impression that there is a brand-new war going on. The general notion is that the Rev.

Dr. Harry L. Bowlby and his Lord's Day Alliance are trying to saddle the dear public with a lot of new legislation prohibiting anything stirring on Sunday except certain quiet observances of piety, peace on earth and good will toward men.

Coming in the arid wake of the Eighteenth Amendment, and on the heels of perturbing signs and rumors of a possible offensive on the part of the anti-cigarette reformers, this talk of Sunday blue laws has stirred up a deal of apprehension. Yowls of protest fill the air. Friends and fellow-citizens of Person L. Liberty everywhere have been, and continue to be, loud in their opposition to the supposed plans of safe and sane Sabbath Day people.

Ungentle critics of Dr. Bowlby have been known to refer to him as the Rev. Givem L. Bowlby. Amateur black hand writers have sent him vigorous notes of threat and warning. He is getting strafed from so many sides that he feels like a veritable Lost Battalion.

But Dr. Bowlby complains that he is a much misunderstood man. He avows that he and the Lord's Day Alliance are not advocating a long list of new prohibitory Sabbath laws; that they are merely endeavoring to bring about a rejuvenation of the old mandates that are already on the statute books of most of the States, but which have grown rather mossy and obsolete as the world wagged along.

All of which gives rise to the question, "How blue is Sunday now?"

A blanket answer to this question is well nigh impossible. A mere perusal of existing laws would indicate that

the exact opposite. Be it said, however, that neither blue laws nor the Lord's Day Alliance is new. Legislation for the protection of the first day of the week as a day of rest can be traced back through the history of nations to an edict proclaimed by the

Roman emperor Constantine in 321 A.D., often called the first "Sunday law." As for the Lord's Day Alliance, champion of an American Sabbath that is a civil as well as a divine institution, its organization was fathered in 1888 by the Methodist Episcopal Church. Its main object is:

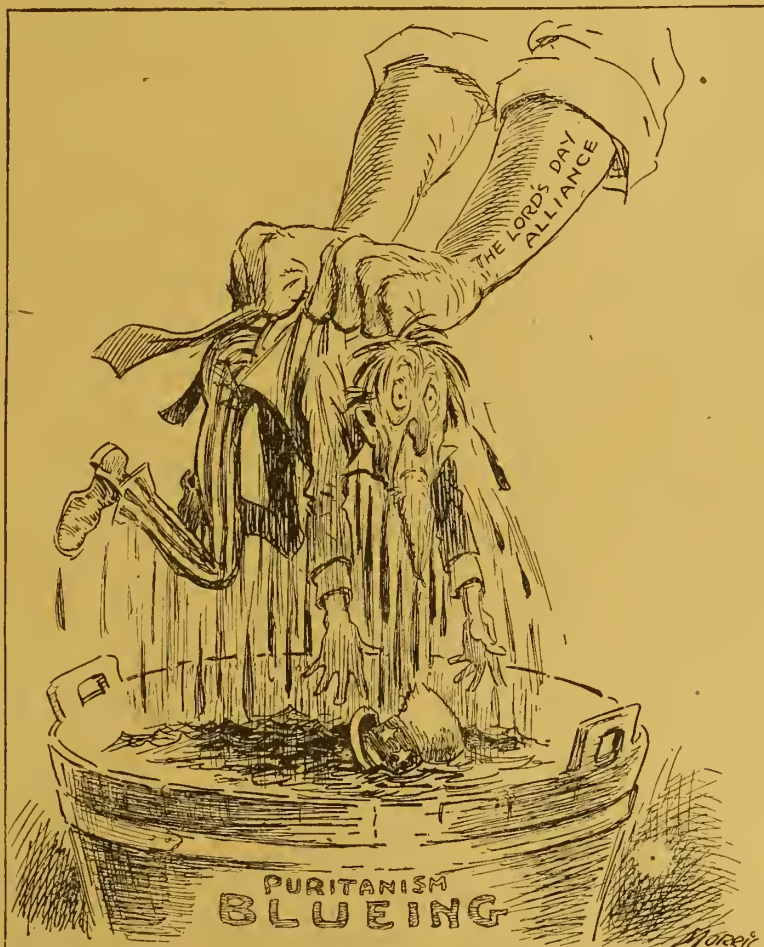
"To defend and preserve the Lord's Day as a day of rest and worship, and to enunciate and urge one day of rest in seven for all the toiling masses. By safe and progressively conservative methods it works for the enforcement of Sunday and the securing of other legislation in the interest of the laboring forces and of Christian citizenship."

Right now the Alliance is concentrating its efforts against professional Sunday baseball and motion picture performances.

Sabbath laws in America are a heritage of the Puritans, and are older than the nation itself. The first provisions enacted with respect to the strict observance of Sunday as a holy day were passed by the Assembly of Virginia in 1619. In Plymouth Colony and the Massachusetts Bay

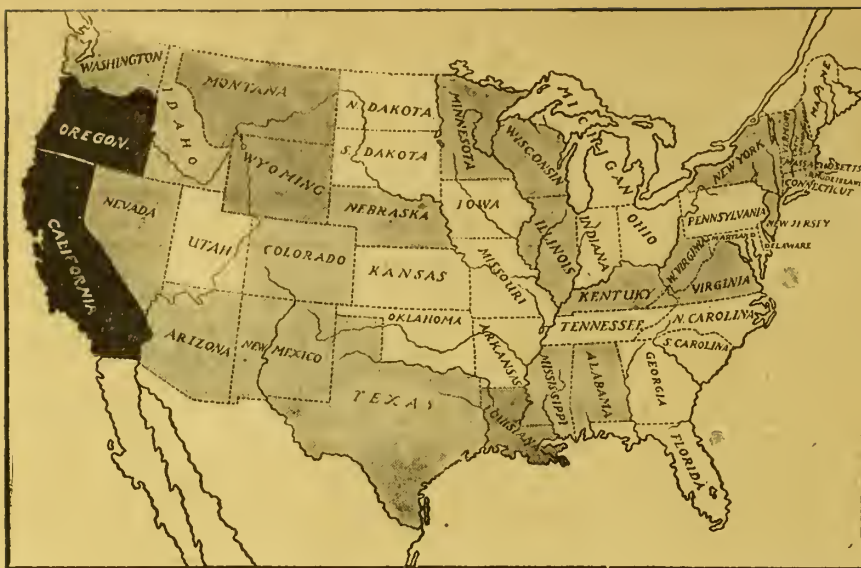
Colony, where one might have expected mandatory Sabbath piety to start, the Pilgrim Fathers for some reason delayed passing any such laws for several years after the settlement of those colonies.

By the time the Declaration of Independence and the Revolutionary



ENFORCING THE SAB-BATH

the American Sabbath is generally pretty blue. On the other hand, the actual observance and interpretation of these laws varies with the varying moods and tendencies of local legislators, judges and police officials. In some places there are strict laws and lax, lenient officials, and in other places



HOW AMERICA KEEPS THE SABBATH

THE States shown in white are those which have the strongest Sunday laws. States with generally prohibitive Sabbath laws weakened by exceptions and amendments are shaded; of these Louisiana, Montana and Wyoming are shown darker than the rest because their Sunday regulations are less strict than those of the other shaded States. California and Oregon have no Sabbath laws whatever, nor has the District of Columbia.

War, there was a rigid Sabbath law in force in all the American colonies. It was the Act of Charles II, enacted in 1676. It provided in no uncertain terms that "all and every person whatsoever shall every Lord's Day apply themselves to the observation of the same, by exercising themselves thereon in the duties of piety and true religion, publicly and privately." It also forbade all kinds of unnecessary travel, and specified that "no tradesman, artificer, workman, labourer or other person whatsoever shall do or exercise any worldly labour, business or work of their ordinary callings," works of charity and necessity being the only exceptions.

This Act of Charles II, with a few supplementary sections, is still the Sabbath law of England.

To-day, in America, all except two States have certain legal don'ts on their law books applying to Sunday. In some commonwealths there is more or less laxity in enforcing these laws, but in others brass-buttoned authority really sees to it that the people observe the letter as well as the spirit of these laws. In two States only—California and Oregon—and in the District of Columbia, may the people work and play on Sunday as they do on any other day. Oregon repealed her blue laws in 1918.

IDAHO and Arizona for many years were without Sabbath laws, but recently both have adopted certain weak measures against the conducting of business on Sunday.

Decades ago nearly all of the States barred even traveling on Sunday, not to speak of amusements and business. But the trend in the last thirty or forty years has been toward modifications of the undue severity of old, old laws sponsored during the nation's youth. The original Sunday law of New Jersey, to cite a typical example, specified:

"That no traveling, worldly employment or business, ordinary or servile labor or work, either upon land or water (works of necessity and charity excepted), nor shooting, fishing (not in-

cluding fishing with a seine or net, which is hereinafter provided for), sporting, hunting, gunning, racing, or frequenting of tippling houses, or any interludes of plays, dancing, singing, fiddling or other music for the sake of merriment, nor any playing at football, fives, ninepins, bowls, long bullets, or quoits, nor any other kind of playing sports, pastimes or diversion shall be done, performed, used or practiced by any person or persons within this State on the Christian Sabbath, or the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday."

Imagine! Jersey was anything but an exciting place in those days. But that prohibitory rigmarole is today, as are similar laws in most of the other States, rendered obsolete by the following amendment, passed in 1893:

"That it shall not be unlawful for any person or corporation on the Christian Sabbath or first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, to print, publish or sell newspapers, to sell and deliver milk, or to walk, ride or drive for recreation, and to hire horses and carriages or other conveyances for riding or driving; provided, however, that the board of aldermen, common council, township committee or other governing body of municipalities, or incorporated camp meeting associations of the State (like Ocean Grove), shall have the power to adopt such ordinances or rules as they may deem necessary and proper to regulate or prohibit the acts hereby made lawful, and may prescribe fines and penalties for the violation of the same."

THERE has been a pitched struggle between the friends and foes of Sunday blue laws in nearly all of the States for many years. At times, as is the case now, the controversy rages with more or less vehemence. One side or the other goes over the top, gains a victory or is whipsawed, and then comes a lull for a spell. The whole trend during recent years, particularly since the war, has been toward more liberal Sunday laws.

Propagandists working for stricter

adherence to the compulsory Sabbath Day scruples of the Puritans say that the advocates for a liberalization of blue law restrictions have grown far more numerous since the Armistice. This they attribute to a public reaction from the war's discipline.

It was on April 19, 1919, for instance, that New York State legalized Sunday baseball, motion picture shows and fishing. This, more than any other recent happening, has caused the present activity on the part of the Lord's Day Alliance.

Of all the States, Pennsylvania is perhaps the most conscientious in abiding by its time-honored and straight-laced Sunday laws. In the words of Dr. Bowlby, it is "the best-kept State of all." Philadelphia no doubt derived its reputation as a city somnolent because of its aspects on Sunday. To all outward appearances, at least in the eyes of casual visitors from other big cities, Philadelphia is about as lifeless on the first day of the week as the titan figure of William Penn atop its city hall. And Philadelphia is merely typical of the rest of Pennsylvania. No Sunday baseball; no movies; nothing but walking, motoring, worshiping or resting.

PHILADELPHIA and Pittsburg are the only big league baseball cities that still prohibit Sunday games. The prohibition extends to sand-lot matches. If the neighborhood kid nines plan a match they have to trek out into the countryside, far away from bluecoats. And even then a rural constable is likely to show his authority and send the law-breakers pelting down the road to safety. The home of the Quakers certainly seems to cling to its ancestral conscience.

The States which have active Sunday laws may be grouped into three general classes. The first group would include those States whose Sabbath restrictions are still patterned after the ancient Act of Charles II, with prohibitory clauses aimed chiefly against Sunday business and labor acts that are not by nature necessary or charitable. These States are Georgia, Indiana, North Carolina, South Carolina and, in lesser degree, Rhode Island.

THE second class embraces those States which have general prohibitory measures against Sunday business, labor and amusements with but few weakening exceptions or amendments: Maine, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Florida, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, South Dakota, North Dakota and Utah.

In the third group are the States with generally prohibitory laws weakened by numerous exceptions and amendments, and those with inherently weak laws of limited scope: Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Nevada, Arizona, Idaho and Washington.

The Lord's Day Alliance people find little joy or comfort, for instance, in the statutes of Colorado, Illinois and New Mexico. In these three States, Sunday labor and amusements are perfectly all right in the eyes of the law unless they disturb church congrega-

(Continued on page 21)



E. J. Winslett,
National Vice Com-
mander of the
Legion, lends a
couple of hands



The population of Tucson, Arizona, turned out in force to build emergency accommodations for tubercular ex-service men who had been bundled into draughty tents—and what government experts estimated as a three-months' job was complete forty-eight hours later



Governor Thomas E.
Campbell of Arizona
stretches his back
over a load of
rocks

Where Are the Hospitals?

The United States Government Cannot Honorably Economize at the Expense of the Disabled Service Man

IN the United States District Court for Montana, Louis Benzula, a mentally disabled ex-soldier, of Cascade, Mont., has begun an action against the United States Government through a guardian appointed for him by The American Legion. Failure, neglect, and refusal to hospitalize him, to compensate him or to grant payments to him under his War Risk Insurance are the charges in the case of Benzula against the Government which he sought to serve.

Benzula entered the Army April 27, 1918. While in the service and as a result of his service, his guardian charges, his mind became impaired and he was sent to a State hospital for the insane in New Jersey. He was discharged from the service and asylum and sent to Cascade, Mont., in October, 1918, in charge of an attendant, and there turned loose, the charge states, without money, home, friends, food or means of subsistence. He wandered around from pillar to post and finally set out and walked twenty-four miles to Great Falls, Mont., where late one evening he was found by the police lying unconscious in the street, in an emaciated condition resulting from starvation. He got medical attention and food from the police of Great Falls, who found that he was an ex-soldier. He was then examined, declared mentally unbalanced and committed to the State insane asylum at

By J. W. RIXEY SMITH



Above, Arthur J. Hebert of Detroit and Louis C. Wisecarver of Russellville, Tennessee, ex-service patients at Tucson, who set up their own bungalow. Below, Tucsonites on the job and some samples of their handiwork

Warm Springs, for special treatment. The American Legion then heard of him. It was found that back pay was due him from the Army, that he had never received his \$60 bonus, that he had never had any hospital treatment,

that he had never received anything in the way of Government compensation or insurance. L. J. Molumby, an official of The American Legion in Montana, was appointed Benzula's guardian and an attempt started to get what was coming to him from the Government, in order that it might be spent to make him well. That was in April, 1919. Now, twenty-one months after, Louis Benzula is still a State charge in an asylum, treated along with the criminally insane, without hospitalization, compensation or insurance from the United States Government.

There is nothing isolated about Benzula's case. Hundreds more are in the same boat. Just the other day a mentally disabled ex-service man, who could not even remember his own name, went into the offices of the National Legislative Committee of The American Legion at Washington and appealed for help. He had been picked up off the streets of an Eastern city, he asserted, sent to jail for ninety days, stripped of all his possessions, including a gold watch and his discharge paper, and then turned loose at the end of his sentence, a wanderer on the face of the earth, without food, shelter or friend, and with a mind shattered as the result of patriotic service in the World War.

Happily he fell straight into the hands of The American Legion and now something is being done for him.

But what of the man who falls in the gutter? There are many good men among the police forces of this country, but they cannot be expected to perform the joint functions of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, the Public Health Service and the Vocational Board.

The Government cannot discharge its obligation to the mentally disabled ex-service man by permitting him to be arrested, thrown in jail, adjudged insane and finally lodged in a State insane asylum.

The 71,237 mentally disabled ex-service men discharged as such and the 38,033 tubercular ex-service men discharged as such, as well as all other ex-service men who may develop mental or tubercular or any other form of disability as a result of their service, are charges of the Government that for its good name's sake it cannot afford longer to neglect.

The first and imperative need of these men is hospital treatment. The United States Public Health Service, which is the hospital arm of the Government, and to which these men must look for treatment, has only a pitifully inadequate handful of hospital beds for mental and tubercular and other patients. The result, only too well known, is a long line of cases all too similar to that of Louis Benzula, mentally disabled, finally anchored in State insane asylums by way of jail and court.

THE story of what happened at Tucson, Ariz., furnishes a happy and unusual climax to this policy of neglect, though even here, it must be remembered, it was not the United States Government, but the people of Tucson and the Legion who came to the aid of the shelterless, disabled man.

Five hundred war derelicts, tuberculars all, went to Tucson to be treated at a hypothetical "hospital" which turned out to be an unsavory tent colony. There was to be a real hospital, but Government engineers said it would take three months to build it.

Forthwith E. J. Winslett, National Vice-Commander of the Legion, accompanied by a representative of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance especially delegated by the Director of the Bureau, R. G. Cholmeley-Jones, entrained for Tucson, put the situation squarely up to the people, and started thereby a popular demonstration of enthusiasm that saw the three-months' hospital ready in forty-eight hours.

THE whole town participated in this work, including the mayor and Governor Thomas E. Campbell, of Arizona, whose overalls were auctioned off for \$200 at the close of the building bee to provide the nucleus of a welfare fund for the service patients.

A few days before this, I remember, the Public Health officer at Tucson had wired to Washington that thirty-six tubercular patients had just arrived on one train and he had no place to put them, not even tents.

Experts estimate that there are at least five thousand mentally disabled and four thousand tubercular ex-service men in need, urgent need, of hospital treatment at this time and not able to get it because of lack of hospital facilities.

The Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, in his recent annual report to Congress, called attention to "the dilapidated and unsatisfactory condition of many of the hospitals now owned and operated by the Public Health Service" and asked for the au-

thority to repair them and to build new hospitals. With reference to new hospitals for the disabled man, he said:

"The Public Health Service reiterates its firm belief that an adequate hospital construction program should be undertaken by the national Government for the care of ex-service men and women. It is not clear how this responsibility can be adequately met in any other way. It is not believed necessary to go into a very extensive hospital construction program, but certain consideration should be given to a program sufficiently adequate to meet the needs of the situation, and this will mean the expenditure of many millions of dollars. It is repeated that the special needs to be met are those of ex-service men and women suffering from tuberculosis and mental disorders. These groups of patients will require treatment for long periods of time, and their demand is for care and treatment in governmental institutions."

THERE are pending on the calendars of the House of Representatives and the Senate, bills appropriating money with which to build special Public Health Service hospitals for the treatment of disabled ex-service men. The word has come down from invisible but powerful sources that these bills are to be killed, that the finances of the country are in too bad a way to build any hospitals, and that the program of economy will not permit the appropriations. In the meantime, they say, let the States build hospitals. Let the Army and Navy and Old Soldiers' Homes help. Let the Public Health Service lease hospitals or rent beds in hospitals. In other words, keep things as they are.

No one interested in the disabled ex-
(Continued on page 20)

Bill the Burglar

By WILLIAM V. V. STEPHENS

I HAVE traveled in a freight car from the Rockies to the Rhine.

Heard the chatter and the clatter of the Lewis on the line. In a transport have I sweated. I have floundered in the mud Where the paradoss is clotted with your buddy's brains and blood.

I have hungered. I have thirsted

Till my weary heart has bursted,

Not once, not twice, but many times, then healed and burst again;

But yet my blood kept flowing

And the thing that held me going

Was my comrades, sacred comrades, all of Nature's noblemen. There was one among the many, stood apart from all the rest.

He was better built and better poised and better drilled and dressed.

He was better educated—he was cleaner—more serene.

You remember Bill the Burglar? He's the fellow that I mean.

O Billy boy, me darlin'! O Billy boy, me duck!

Ye thunderin' man,

Ye plunderin' man,

You're never out of luck.

The privates all adore you,

The comp'ny's pullin' for you.

You've the makin's of a general from your helmet to your heel.

You can hold your men and lead 'em,

For you mould 'em as you feed 'em.

And generals come from shavetails that can borrow, beg and steal.

WHEN Bill was made a shavetail for a desperate, daring deed,

He handled all the rations and the boys commenced to feed. He picked his precious detail with his pleasant piercing look And every man selected was a graduated crook.

There were never men made slicker

Who could rank the rations quicker

Than those behind the Burglar, full of confidence and trust.

Bill would furnish some distraction

While his boys went into action,

They would clean a dump completely with a swift, decisive thrust.

Do you wonder that we loved him with the love the soldiers feel,

For he fed us and he clothed us with the things he dared to steal?

He was mindful of his children and he took his desperate chance

Because he loved his brethren in the fearful fields of France.

O Billy boy, me darlin'! O Billy boy, me duck!

Ye thunderin' man,

Ye plunderin' man,

You're never out of luck.

The privates all adore you.

The comp'ny's pullin' for you.

You've the makin's of a general from your helmet to your heel.

You can hold your men and lead 'em,

For you mould 'em as you feed 'em,

And generals come from shavetails that can borrow, beg and steal.



(c) Underwood and Underwood
Jack Dempsey affixes his signature to the contract for his fight with Georges Carpentier, who is awaiting his own turn at the pen. At the left, Tex Rickard; right, Charles G. Cochran

The Million Dollar Bout

Mr. Dempsey and M. Carpentier Plan to Split a Cool Five Hundred Thousand on a 60-40 Basis, With a Bit Left Over for the Promoters

THE first million dollar prize-fight will be held somewhere in the United States, Mexico or Cuba this year of 1921. Jack Dempsey, champion heavyweight of the world, will get \$300,000 for his part of it. Georges Carpentier, of France, will get \$200,000. The promoters will divide \$500,000 after the expenses of promotion are paid off, or there will be no Dempsey-Carpentier bout.

The size of the purse and the prospective size of the house overshadow the contest and the contestants. Heretofore the biggest pugilistic-financial haul was \$452,322, taken in at the Dempsey-Willard bout at Toledo when Dempsey won the title that may yet make him a millionaire.

What may happen in the ring will make no difference in the disposition of the receipts at the Dempsey-Carpentier fight. The articles provide that the men must receive the sums stipulated provided they enter the ring and the gong is sounded. Win, lose, draw, disqualification, signify nothing.

DEMPSEY gets \$300,000; Carpentier gets \$200,000. In addition each boxer receives twenty-five percent. of the proceeds from the motion pictures. These interesting financial facts must be the cause of great commotion in cemeteries where old-time prize-fighters lie buried. The old pugilists fought for mere pork-and-bean money, comparatively.

The promoters of the bout are shrewd judges of popular interest in these affairs. They are fairly confident that the Dempsey-Carpentier bout will draw a million dollars, or they would not be staging it. They have no sporting interest in the matter. It is pure business, cold-blooded finance with them.

The fact that there is a million dollars' worth of interest in this bout must mean that there is some percent-

By *W. O. McGEEHAN*

age of those interested who believe that Carpentier has a chance of winning. American boxing experts would class these persons as extreme optimists, for Carpentier is a ring enigma on this side of the water. Dempsey is conceded to be quite as formidable a ringman as any heavyweight champion since John L. Sullivan.

But some of the best boxing "experts" have been wrong consistently. Nobody conceded Jim Corbett a chance against Sullivan. None of the experts at the Jeffries-Johnson fight at Reno, Nevada, discovered until after the bout that Jeffries was "a mere hollow shell of his former self."

On the night preceding that bout the experts to a man wrote that Jeffries "was ready for the tap of the gong," or words to that effect. Consequently the brooding boxing public has grown skeptical in regard to experting, and does some of its own thinking.

On the "dope," Carpentier, the soldier, does not seem to have a chance with Dempsey, the civilian. Dempsey is younger, heavier, stronger and has the more impressive record—or did have until his recent bout with Brennan. On the face of it this million-dollar bout promises to be entirely one sided.

AS they say in cauliflower ear circles, "Dempsey should be able to name the punch and the round." But Dempsey himself, thanks to Brennan, now carries something very similar to a cauliflower ear.

Carpentier insists that he has more than a good chance of beating Dempsey. There is no question as to the Frenchman's courage and his faith in himself, but anybody who has seen Dempsey in the ring and then looked at the comparatively frail figure of

Carpentier begins to fear a ring tragedy when the two meet. Of course it may be more of a ring comedy. Carpentier may receive one light tap on the chin and recover consciousness with a certified check for \$200,000 in his hand, and that ought to buy a little balm for the punch.

In England, where they never have seen Dempsey, there is considerable skepticism regarding his ability as a ringman. The English saw Carpentier knock their idol, Joe Beckett, almost into the lap of the Prince of Wales, and they have an idea that anybody who can sock as Carpentier socked on that memorable evening can send any Yank kicking.

WHEN the million-dollar bout is staged there will be considerable betting in England on Carpentier. Gamblers are already beginning to scheme on taking advantage of the odds on the other side. In the United States it is quite certain that Dempsey will be better than a five-to-one favorite. Sullivan was a five-to-one favorite over Corbett, it will be recalled.

The sentimental interest in the bout, however, is not in the American. Dempsey, the heavyweight champion pugilist of the world, took no part nor had any interest in the World War. Only recently he was tried in San Francisco for draft evasion, and was acquitted.

This has been turned into a "vindication" of the war record of Jack Dempsey, but the fact remains that Dempsey has no war record, though he was of military age and unquestionably not physically disqualified. Those who have regard for the fitness of things will consider that a champion fighter who was not in the big fight is something of an anomaly.

Carpentier has a good war record. He was with the big show from the
(Continued on page 17)

EDITORIAL

For God and Country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent. Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.—Preamble to the Constitution of The American Legion.

New Debts and Old

THE NEW YORK TIMES, which has aggressively opposed adjusted compensation legislation for veterans of the World War, ends a recent editorial on the reduction of Army expenditures with this statement:

"The American people will not approve of spending nearly three quarters of a billion dollars on the Army in one year of peace when a host of nearly 4,000,000 veterans could be called to the colors in an emergency."

The *Times* doubtless believes that \$30 a month is lucrative pay for a soldier, that he should have been grateful for the privilege of paying approximately \$6 of that amount every month for his insurance, and that, in consideration of past favors extended to him by the country and his ecstatic gratitude for those favors, he should be nominated as a part of the reserve police force of the nation for an indefinite period.

No one dare question the willingness of able-bodied American veterans of the World War to respond to another call should their country be menaced. But it is in bad taste for a newspaper which has shown itself opposed to justice for former soldiers to express so confidently the assumption that the military burden of the country should rest with those who have already given so generously. Perhaps the statement of the *Times* might be better paraphrased as follows:

"The American people will not approve of spending three-quarters of a billion dollars on the Army in one year of peace when a host of nearly 4,000,000 veterans have been refused just compensation."

Wanted: A Salvage Crew

IF it isn't Bolshevism, it is something else. Only a few years ago Henry George gloomily wrote:

A great change is going on all over the civilized world similar to that infeudation which in Europe during the rise of the Feudal System converted free proprietors into vassals and brought all society into subordination to a hierarchy of wealth and privilege. Whether the new aristocracy is hereditary or not makes but little difference. Chance alone may determine who will get the few prizes at a lottery. But it is not the less certain that the vast majority of those who take part in it must draw blanks. When the industrial organization compels a thousand workmen to take service under one master, the proportion of masters to men will be one to a thousand, though the one may come from the ranks of the thousand. Master! We don't like the word. It is not American. But what is the use of objecting to the word when we have the thing?

History has an irrepressible habit of playing jackstraws with human destinies. She gives a flip of her hand and hundreds of millions of men are jerked out of their peaceful daily lives into the midst of war. As the human sticks tumble back into peace they are strangely jumbled and transposed. If Henry George was right, it is certain that the recent gigantic game of martial jackstraws has introduced complications into the process of enslavement of the human race. With mob government prevailing in Russia, with France, Italy, England and Germany striving to allay

the volcanic human restlessness induced by the war, with the income tax in America reducing all millionaires to neurasthenics, it does not seem today that the world's biggest problem is to prevent the hierarch's heel from trampling the masses.

With society behaving as if a barrel of monkey wrenches had been tossed into its machinery, prophets are superfluous. In diplomacy, trade and industry the demand is for first-class mechanics.

Reading Maketh a Full Man

IF you have not already bought two books this year, then you have failed to heed the "Buy a book a week" slogan of American publishers. With two dollars virtually the minimum book price these days, however, a lot of us will be compelled to turn a deaf ear to the publishers' plea, commendable though it may be.

But there are several ways out. The slogan does not say, "Buy a new book a week," which opens the doors of thousands of second-hand stores up and down the land to the man who can be freer with his dimes than with his dollars. And while these marts of dog-eared literary wares are naturally more numerous in the larger cities, there are plenty of them in the small towns, and it is in the small towns that the real treasures can most often be picked up—the metropolises hold too many wise people who do nothing else than scour the shelves for choice bargains.

Even if we can not buy second-hand books, we can borrow a book a week. We have libraries and we have friends, and when it is a question of borrowing the library is oftener the better friend.

There is one other alternative. Failing new book stores and old book stores and libraries and friends, we can read the books we already have. There's a long winter ahead yet.

The Next President

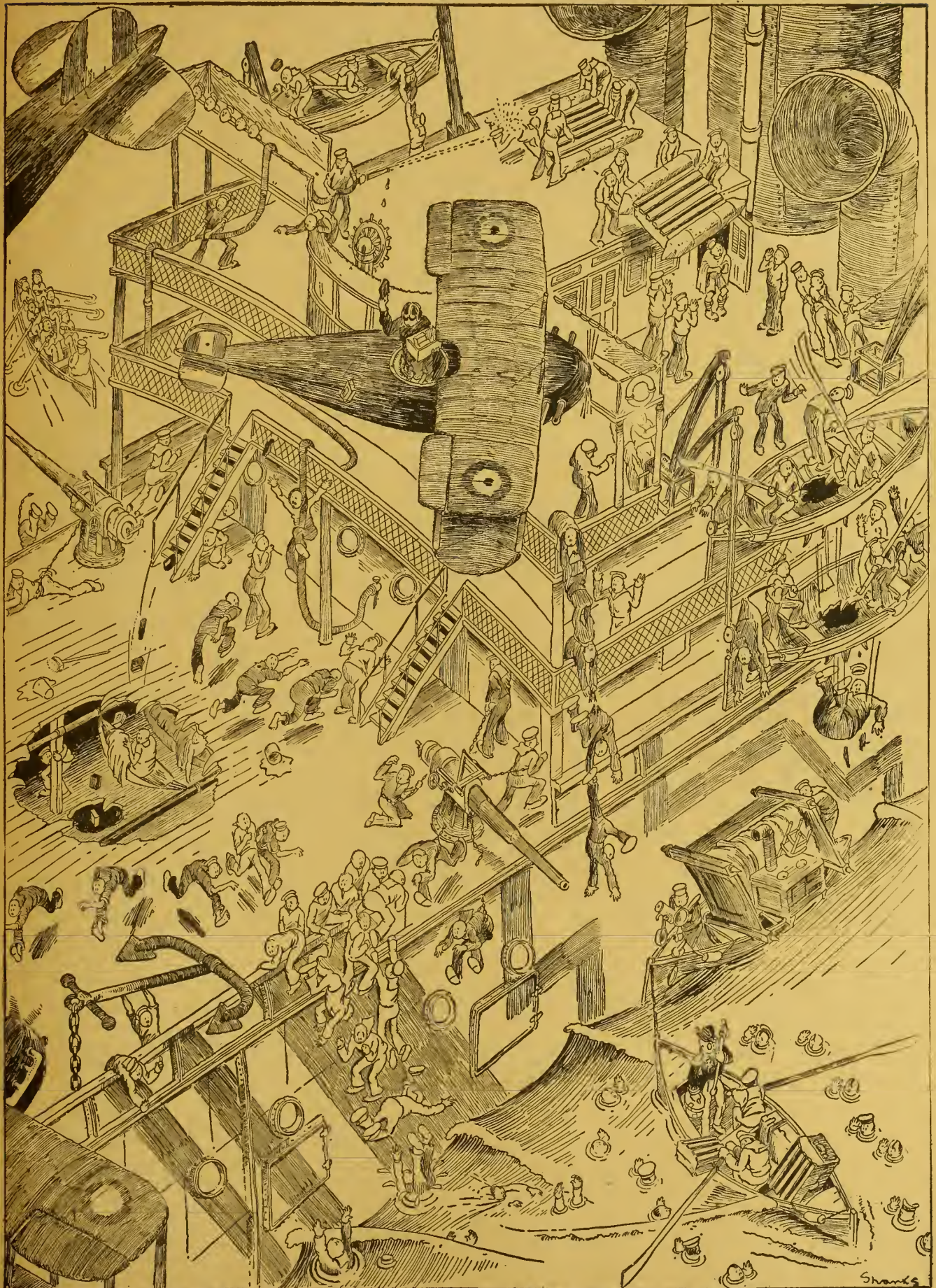
EACH morning's newspaper is a fresh reminder that our stunt of living together on this justly famous planet has become exceedingly complicated. So many things are happening and happening so fast that we cannot pretend to keep up with them. Decisions are made and deeds are done which deeply affect the life of the entire generation to which we belong, but so jostled are our ideas, so crowded our minds that we hardly notice them.

All of which helps us to appreciate what a job it has become to be President of these United States. It is doubtful if there exists a man with enough wisdom, experience, insight and sheer physical strength to do that job as it deserves to be done, yet, if his foot slips once, we are all on him like a pack of wolves.

Certainly, the four years beginning at noon on March fourth next will move most smoothly for the peace of America and the profit of the world if the man in the White House knows how to delegate his powers and his tasks; if he knows the trick of selecting the right department heads and turning them loose. When he has picked his cabinet, he has already written ninety percent of his administration's history, for weal or woe—our weal or woe.

The first anniversary of the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment, to be observed with no particular ceremony on January 16th, will continue to present Uncle Sam in the distressing predicament of a gentleman who cannot hold his liquor.

UNPUBLISHED PICTURES OF THE WAR



Having devoted their final bomb to the destruction of seventeen U-boats, Lieutenants Zoom, Boom and Sideslip, U. S. N., find themselves equipped with only the corned willie ration with which to bombard a German raider

BURSTS and DUDS

Payment is made for original material suitable for this department. Unavailable manuscript will

be returned only when accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelope. Address Editor Bursts and Duds.



—La Baionnette (Paris.)

"Carpentier? He's not so much. I know someone who's licked him."
"An American."
"No, his father."

Too Promising

When young he seemed quite promising,
Did little Willie Thomas,
And, true to form, he grew up and
Was sued for breach of promise.

Wonder of Wonders

"That darned neighbor's darned kid!" exploded the irascible Blinkens. "When I was out there at the woodpile splitting wood I looked up and there he was coming over the top at me. It's a wonder I didn't brain him with an axe."

"Yes, it is," agreed meek Mrs. B. "You must have been in an exceptionally good humor, dear."

Just Like Home

The woman district attorney was on her first case. For half a minute she thundered oratory, piling question after question upon the quaking defendant, without giving him a chance for a reply. Then after her fifteenth, "Now didn't you?" she paused for breath. In the ensuing silence those in the court room heard the judge murmur dreamily:

"Yes, my dear, you're perfectly right, perfectly right."

Fountain of Youth

(From a newspaper plea for a revival.)

"Can't something be done to head off this awful wave of immortality among our young people?"

Easy!

"But you're married and we're taking on only single men," objected the examiner of the applicant for the aerial mail service. Then, as the applicant grabbed his hat and rushed for the door, "Hey, where are you going?"

"Out to get a divorce, of course," yelled back the applicant. "I never did think much of women anyway."

Solemn Oath

There was a mix-up over Private Blink's pay. Somebody had drawn it—at least the disbursing Q. M. had records to show somebody had—but Private Blink was insistent it wasn't himself.

"All right," said the Quartermaster. "Hold up your right hand and swear."

Private Blink complied. Holding his right hand in the air, he stated positively: "Well, this damn Army never was any damn good, anyway."

Hope Springs Eternal

Murphy had been detailed to carry the sad news of the boiler explosion to the weeping widow.

"Sure, now, ye shouldn't take on so," he said consolingly. "Pat was sittin' on the boiler when it blew up. They ain't found him yet, but he may come down fine and dandy any day."

Man of Few Words

"What did Hogan say when Kelly called him a liar?"

"Nothin' much."

"That's funny. Hogan used to be a hot-tempered guy."

"Well, he never said a word except, 'Have ye had enough yet?'"

Fatal Pun

The electrician had arrived home at 3 A. M. and was cautiously sneaking upstairs when his wife called:

"Watt's the matter? Wire you insulate?" But the shock was too great. The electrician had dropped dead.

Plenty of Time

The post commander, who was given to stuttering in moments of haste, had come upon his orderly trimming the hedge, and paused to give a few instructions before hurrying to his train.

"Sus-sus-susambo," he began, "wh-wh-wh-when you gug-gug-get fuf-fuf—"

"Take yo' time, kunnel," said Sambo, reassuringly, settling himself in the shade. "Ah got three years to finish trimmin' dis haidge."

Good Selling Point

"The only disadvantage to this house," objected the home hunter to the real estate agent, "is that it is so damp."

"Disadvantageous? How come, disadvantage?" snorted the agent. "In case of fire it's just so much less likely to burn."



He: "My dear, I wish you wouldn't keep singing that song about the 'Falling Dew.'"
She: "Why not?"
He: "Because it always reminds me of the house rent."

An Early Tragedy

Adam found Eve in tears one day. "What's the trouble?" he asked sympathetically.

"I do have the very worst luck," mourned Eve. "While I was in bathing a caterpillar came along and just ruined my new fall wardrobe."

Heroic Methods

Reginald once in a mood of choler thrust his head under a traction roller. The neighbors were strangely surprised to find how the mishap had broadened Reggie's mind.



Fair Customer: "I'd like to look at some high top shoes, please."
Salesman (ex-bartender): "Yes'm, a couple o' tall ones—light or dark?"

Same Old Lies

Two Dixie boys who had fought the battle of Siberia were matching experiences.

"It was so cold where I was," said one, "that we couldn't shave. We just broke off our whiskers when the icicles formed."

"Nothin' a-tall," broke in the other. "It was so cold where I was that our whiskers never had the nerve to come out. They all turned into ingrowing hairs."

Matter of Judgment

Miss Chipper: "I see by the papers that divorces are going to be more expensive to get."

Miss Anteeck: "Do you know, my dear, that's the one reason why I never married."

Chocolat Finee

"You never saw any Bull Durham signs in France."

"No, but you saw plenty of Chocolat Menier ones, and that means the same thing without the 'Durham.'"

Direct Persuasion

"—and our boys in the Army consented to wear their numbered identification tags only after considerable persuasion." Everything except the italics from an editorial in the San Francisco Examiner.

"Izasso?" demands George T. Collins of Oakland, sneering-like.

Any Little Thing Like That

Professor: "Frankly, Madame, your son lacks brains."

Mrs. Nooritch: "Get them for him immediately then and send the bill to me. Nothing shall stand in the way of my Archie's education."

CARRYING ON

News of the American Legion in the Nation, Departments and Posts

What is your Post doing? News and photographs for this department are welcomed from all Legion and Women's Auxiliary members

JAPANESE WATCH D'OLIER AND SEARCH HIS BAGGAGE

AFTER being shadowed during his stay in Japan and subjected to frequent searches of baggage, Past National Commander Franklin D'Olier has returned from a vacation trip to the Orient. Certain Japanese suspected that Mr. D'Olier sought to organize American Army veterans in Japan into a reserve.

His native guide was so deeply interested in Mr. D'Olier's personal baggage and papers that, after repeatedly detecting evidence that they had been clandestinely examined, Mr. D'Olier told him that he would be glad to explain anything he couldn't understand.

While the surveillance never slackened, Mr. D'Olier was graciously received by the Japanese authorities. There was some talk of war between the United States and Japan because of the passage of the California anti-Japanese land law, but this was dying down when he left Japan, said Mr. D'Olier.

AUXILIARY IN BIG LEAP; LEGION LIST ALSO GROWS

A BANNER week in the history of the organization of the Women's Auxiliary ended on Christmas Eve with forty-five new units formed in seven days, practically double the average weekly number. The Department of California easily outstripped all other States and set up a mark of ten new units in a week. Wisconsin followed with four new Auxiliary units, and Illinois and Texas with three each. New York reached the 100 mark and the National Auxiliary rose to 1,657 units. During the same period the Legion established twelve new posts for a total of 9,962 with Missouri, Texas and Wisconsin tied for honors at two additional posts each.

LABOR OFFICIAL DENIES UNION OPPOSES LEGION

IN answer to a recent printed report that the International Molders' Union had advised all its members that if they became affiliated with The American Legion their union cards would be forfeited, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has forwarded to National Commander Galbraith a letter from an officer of the Molders' Union which states emphatically that the report is entirely unfounded. The letter declares that "we do not wish to mar the wonderful record our members made during the war by prohibiting them from joining such a patriotic body as The American Legion."

Aids Unemployed

THE unemployment problem is squarely faced and suggestions for meeting it are contained in a special bulletin issued by A. H. Vernon, commander of the Department of Minnesota. Posts are urged to appoint a post employment committee and a post employment officer who are to discourage all movement to cities from smaller communities and canvass towns and farms and report to Department headquarters opportunities



To boost *The Texas Legionnaire*, official publication of the Department of Texas, a tour of the State was made by this automobile. Here it is shown in Palestine, Texas, at the start of its long trip.

for the unemployed. Arrangements should be made with large employers and public corporations, the bulletin declares, so that veterans may get first chance to fill all vacancies. Every post employment committee should be on the job to protect the seniority rights of former service men when men are being laid off, it is stated.

Called On in Crime Wave

LEGION officials of the Department of New Jersey, together with other World War veterans and state and county officers, were called into conference recently by the Governor in order to combat the existing crime wave. The Maplewood, N. J., Post offered the services of its members to the police authorities of the township for vigilance committee work to preserve law and order. Similar action has been taken by other posts.

DISABLED VETERANS

IN connection with The American Legion's nation-wide effort to humanize the lot of the disabled ex-service men and to settle outstanding cases of compensation, THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY will receive direct complaints of Government dereliction which cannot be satisfactorily settled locally.

All persons who have knowledge of such cases, whether they are directly concerned or not, are asked to report them. Complaints should be full and specific, giving names, dates and places. They should be addressed to Compensation Editor, THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY, 627 West 43rd street, New York City.

This magazine will deliver the complaints to National Headquarters of The American Legion, which will take them up individually with the head of the Government department responsible, insisting upon prompt action and decision.

California Opens Drive

THE Department of California is now in the first stages of an intensive membership campaign which commenced on January 10 and will run through January 31. New York, Nebraska and Arkansas are farther along with their drives, which opened on the first of the year. Favorable reports are being received from all.

In connection with the California drive, the Department Commander, Buron R. Fitts, will make a tour of the entire State. Five or six posts a day will be visited, it is expected. Those posts which the Department Commander will not be able to call upon personally will be visited by another department officer or executive committeeman.

Department executive committeemen and post representatives in Washington State will confer on February 22.

German opera in New York City will not be opposed by The American Legion this winter, according to William F. Deegan, vice-commander of the Department of New York. Last year the Legion bitterly fought the staging of German opera by producers who were notoriously pro-German.

Colorado Looks Ahead

COLORADO Legionnaires already are uniting on a program of entertainment for next National convention time. Delegates from the West on the way to Kansas City, Mo., will be entertained by the Colorado crowd which expects to invade the convention city in a special train with accommodations for 500. Arrangements are now being made in Denver for holding a Legion show in Kansas City on the opening night of the convention.



Bugle and Drum Corps of Lawndale-Crawford Post, Chicago, Ill.

A large delegation representing the Department of Massachusetts will attend the Presidential inauguration in Washington on March 4, according to word from Leo A. Spillane, Department Adjutant. Vice-President-elect Coolidge has always been a Legion booster, and officials of the Department wish to show their appreciation by attending the inaugural festivities.

Legion Post vs. German

AN American Legion post has gone into court and formally taken action against the naturalization of a German whose certificate of citizenship, as a result, has been revoked. Leo P. McNamara Post of Ida Grove, Idaho, set the precedent in successfully fighting to have cancelled the naturalization papers of a local German who had claimed exemption from the draft as an enemy alien and who later had been naturalized.

The Legion shaving mug of Judson P. Galloway Post of Newburgh, N. Y., is still proving itself a "horn of plenty." Awarded at a contest at each meeting of the post, it is always returned by the winner to be put up again and competed for.

The proceeds of the first annual military ball of the Metropolitan Firemen's Post, of Boston, Mass., held on New Year's Eve, will be used to buy a set of National and Legion colors and to establish a fund for the care of ex-soldiers who are ill.

Monahan Post, of Sioux City, Iowa, has appeared in the publishing field with an attractive four-page sheet, *The Monahan Post News*. "The biggest in Iowa" is the claim of the Post regarding its membership.

The proceeds of a dance held by the Salt Lake City, Utah, Post on New Year's Eve are to be devoted to the work of rehabilitating ex-service men. Obtaining employment for veterans and the relief of ex-service men have been the principal activities of the post.

Lyndon Post, of Lyndonville, Vt., is looking forward to an active year of entertainments. The Post will have the local opera house for every holiday in 1921 and will give a play or a dance on each occasion. The latest play of the Post, "Reveille to Taps," brought in \$400.

Legion Quiets Rioters

WHEN race rioting, in which two persons were killed and several injured, broke out recently at Independence, Kan., the Legionnaires of the local post turned out to restore order, 150 strong. When they began to patrol the streets the turmoil quieted. The mayor canceled a request for State troops on seeing the efficient way in which the Legion took charge of the situation.

Another Legion outfit to take its minstrel show on the road is the Telfair Post, of

McRae, Ga. After clearing \$275 on the show in McRae, the Telfair Legionnaires took it to Baxley, Ga., where they shared the proceeds of a second performance with Fate Carter Post. The receipts will be used in the erection of a permanent home for the Legion.

A \$500 a year scholarship for upper classmen in the Georgia Institute of Technology has been established by William B. Coleman Post of Atlanta, Ga. The opening of the mid-year term will see the scholarship available.

A honeymoon hike from coast to coast was taken recently by F. M. Richards, a Legion member of Long Beach, Cal., and his bride. The couple left Los Angeles on October 30, and just before Christmas Day had reached Washington, D. C., on their walk to New York.

Coffee in G. I. Cans

CAMPFIRES burned brightly at the outdoor supper and entertainment of the San Benito, Tex., Post. Army atmosphere was further provided by coffee made in real G. I. cans. The guests cooked their own suppers over the campfires with the aid of K. P.'s while a detail of M. P.'s handled the incoming automobiles. Fireworks and various "stunts" by the Legionnaires, Boy Scouts, Campfire Girls, and other organizations enlivened the evening. The affair was a compliment to organizations which helped the Legion's Armistice Day parade and program.

For its new commander, Hanford Post of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has in Herbert B. Rugh a veteran who saw four years' active service in the war with the Canadian forces. Rugh, who was a captain, was the only officer of the original complement to return to Canada with his battalion, which was wiped out ten times. He also served



MEMBERS of Paris Post have returned to the French capital after relief work in Poland with photographic evidence that one of the A.E.F.'s favorite pastimes still is practiced. Here is the proof.

thirteen months in the Spanish War. The Post is seeking a Legion memorial home.

Members of the Harold T. Andrews Post of Portland, Me., who now are receiving their \$100 bonus from the State, already have turned over \$6,000 to the fund for a permanent post home. The plan of getting post members to make subscriptions was devised by far-seeing Legion officials long before the bonus was a reality. Pledge cards were circulated at meetings so that a large sum was assured for the building. While some members have given their entire bonus to the fund, \$10 donations have been the most popular.

Many Military Funerals

FINAL honors to the heroes who gave their lives in the war and whose bodies are now being returned to rest in America and to demobilized comrades who recently have died, are being paid daily by Legion posts in many parts of the country. In the conducting of military funerals the Legion has assumed the responsibility of fulfilling the final obligation to departed comrades, and that this program of respect is being carried out is attested by reports from hundreds of posts.

Among the posts which recently have conducted military funerals are: El Paso, Tex., Post; Fort Cumberland Post, of Cumberland, Md.; Joe Stickell Post, of Waynesboro, Pa.; Custer Post, of Miles City, Mont.; Edward J. Lange Post, Winfield Junction, N. Y.; Harrison Post, of Corydon, Ind.; Elm Tree Post, of Philadelphia, Pa.; William B. Coleman Post, Atlanta, Ga.; Lorentz Post, of Mankato, Minn.; Robert L. Steffens Post, of Smithville, Tex.; J. Wilbur Randolph Post, of Ellwood City, Pa.; Whitty-Bennett Post, of Taconite, Minn.; Wilbur Thomas Post, of Jamestown, Ohio; Oscar W. Swanson Post, of Thompson, Conn.; Zachary Masker Post, Wyckoff, N. J.; and the Ponca City, Okla., Post.

In many cases Legion posts have paid final honors to the bodies of the war heroes for whom they were named.

Twenty-Three in a Day

WINNEK POST, of Geneva, N. Y., has a member who signs 'em up in platoons. In a single day Hans J. Hansen got twenty-three new members. The post has 200 members paid up to 1922, and is now trying to send the enrollment to 500. More than 200 Legionnaires, representing four counties, held a "get-together" meeting and banquet in Geneva recently.

Useful presents were showered on the Legionnaires of McGinnis Post at their Christmas meetings in Marion, Ohio. Two flagstands were presented to the post by a local lumber company; a music store gave the Legion a talking machine for its new quarters and a business man donated records.

WITH THE AUXILIARY

THE Women's Auxiliary is starting 1921 with a rush. Two State conventions already have been held and two more are scheduled for January. The Women's Auxiliary of Kansas assembled in Newton for a two-day session on January 10 and 11, and a department gathering of women was held in Burlington, Vt., on January 11. The Indiana Auxiliary will hold its convention in Indianapolis on January 18. The California Auxiliary is to meet in Fresno later this month. Connecticut is another department where the Auxiliary will convene early to perfect a State organization, with February 1 selected as the time and Bridgeport as the place. New York will hold a State Auxiliary caucus in the spring.

The Women's Auxiliary of J. Ivan Dapert Post, of Taylorsville, Ill., needed money for flowers for the funerals of returned soldier dead and to send a delegate

(Continued on page 22)

THE Ex-Service REVIEW



A Digest of News of Interest to
the Former Soldier and Sailor

COMPENSATION BILL IMPRESSES SENATORS Committee Believed to Recognize Justice of Measure; Finances Only Doubtful Factor

THE latest development in the battle to obtain the passage of the Fordney Bill for adjusted compensation at this session of Congress was the appearance of David F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury, before the Senate Finance Committee as an avowed foe of the measure.

Secretary Houston told the Senate Committee that the proposed law would cost the United States approximately \$2,300,000,000. He estimated that separately adjusted service pay, that is payments in cash, would require \$1,342,000,000; the adjusted service certificates, the insurance feature of the bill, \$4,534,000,000; vocational training, \$1,580,000,000, and farm and home development, \$1,800,000,000. His estimate of \$2,300,000,000 as the total cost under the selections of the different plans which ex-service men might be expected to make, would be approximately correct, he maintained.

Sees Finances in Peril

The Secretary said that additional sources of revenue could hardly be developed and that if all proposals for additional appropriations, such as the soldiers' compensation law would entail, were not reduced to a minimum, the successful financial conduct of the Government would be imperiled.

Secretary Houston's estimate that the adjusted compensation law would cost \$2,300,000,000 was challenged by F. W. Galbraith, Jr., National Commander of The American Legion, in a statement issued in Washington immediately following Mr. Houston's testimony.

Mr. Galbraith contended that the maximum cost of the proposed beneficial legislation would be \$1,878,000,000, and referred to the Secretary's testimony as "a cuttlefish skirmish to muddy the waters so that the principle involved can be clouded in a lot of figures that mean nothing."

Statement Called Misleading

"Secretary Houston's whole presentation of the matter was misleading and designed to frighten the country into a repudiation of its obligation to ex-service men," Commander Galbraith added. "The general impression conveyed by his testimony that the passage of the adjusted compensation bill would entail the immediate appropriation of billions of dollars by the Government and seriously cripple the financial condition of the treasury at the present time."

"The facts are that appropriations necessary to carry out all the features of the bill except that of cash compensation would be negligible for this year and for several years to come, and that appropriations for cash compensation are not asked

until July, 1921, and are to be spread over a period of two years."

Following the Senate committee hearings on the adjusted compensation bill, the impression gained strength that the committee members had been won to the acknowledgment of the justice of The American Legion's program of compensation, and that the financial condition of the country would be the only factor that might lead to modifications of the scheme. Members of the committee agreed that the cash compensation feature of the bill would be the cheapest to the Government of the options proposed, but it was pointed out that payments under this feature would have to be made during a much shorter period than under the other provisions.

STATES PASS MANY LAWS FOR VETERANS' BENEFIT

LAWS affecting exclusively the interests of former service men have been passed by the legislatures of most of the forty-eight States. Some legislatures, notably that of Massachusetts, have shown conspicuous zeal in giving legislative consideration to war veterans. The following is a summary of the purpose of the most important bills affecting veterans adopted by the 1920 Massachusetts legislature:

The recording of discharges of veterans by town and city clerks; exempting disabled veterans and widows and orphans of soldiers from taxation on property under \$2,000 in value; exempting World War veterans from the age limits on examinations for Inspector in the Department of Labor and Industries; for the care and compulsory inspection of graves of veterans of the World War; placing a penalty on the unauthorized use of the insignia of The American Legion and other societies; exempting from jury duty members of the militia who served in the World War; authorizing leaves of absence on Memorial Day for veterans employed in public service; exempting property of posts of The American Legion from taxation on values up to \$5,000; authorizing cities and towns to pay the difference in pay of municipal officers who were in service; providing for the appointment of a Commission to care for the graves of Massachusetts soldiers buried abroad, and for the erection of a monument in France honoring those killed in action; authorizing cities and towns to furnish headstones on graves of veterans of the World War.

Minnesota also has been thoughtful of the interests of her former soldiers. In addition to the State bonus and free tuition law, these measures are on the Minnesota statute books; a law authorizing county boards to expend \$100 for burial of a veteran who dies without funds; a law setting apart a room in the State capitol at St. Paul as a "Headquarters Room for The American Legion, Department of Minnesota"; a law giving preference to veterans in Civil Service appointments, employment and promotion; a law providing for the placing of headstones on the graves of veterans; a law exempting veterans from the payment of the peddler's license fee and a law authorizing counties to erect soldiers' memorials, the cost to be in proportion to population.

GENERAL STAFF ELIGIBLE LIST CONTAINS 607 NAMES

THE publication by the War Department on December 22 of 607 names as the eligible list for the Army's General Staff aroused unusual interest because the list did not contain the names of many generals who served prominently in the A. E. F. and at home. The list is regarded as the "Blue Book" of the Army, because from it must be selected the men who really operate the nation's military machinery under the new Army law.

Under the new law, the War Department is composed of a Chief of Staff, four assistants, and eighty-eight other officers. The reorganization plans call for 185 staff officers with troops. The list of 607 eligi-



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bles includes names of 305 Regular Army officers and 302 men who served in the World War and are now civilians or identified with the National Guard units and the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Much newspaper and other comment has been caused by the omission from the list of Regular Army eligibles, including Bundy, Morton, Kerna, Edwards, Ruckman, Treat, Sage, Blachford, Babbitt, Barrette, Hutcheson and Alexander. It would also bar from General Staff duty such officers as Maj.-Gen. Squiers, Chief of the Signal Corps, and Maj.-Gen. Beach, Chief of Engineers.

Thirty-four officers now on General Staff duty are not in the list. They are to be dropped from the staff and replaced by officers who passed the test of the board of five which selected the eligible list. This board was headed by General Pershing.

Many prominent men are in the eligible list of civilians. Among them are: F. W. Galbraith, Jr., National Commander of The American Legion; Franklin D'Olier, Past National Commander of The American Legion; Lemuel L. Bolles, National Adjutant of The American Legion; W. W. Atterbury of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who commanded the Transportation Corps of the A. E. F.; John Wanamaker, Jr.; Cornelius Vanderbilt, Brigadier-General in the war; Charles G. Dawes, formerly Controller of the Currency and Brigadier-General in the A. E. F.; Henry L. Stimson, formerly Secretary of War and Colonel in the A. E. F., and Elihu Root, Jr.

Another Division to be Filled—Speculation as to the reason for the War Department's recent order that the Fifth Division shall be recruited to full strength—this order, following closely the news that the Second Division had already been filled—includes the probability that the Government is determined to keep fully-organized mobile divisions within easy distance of the Mexican Border to guard against any possible menace from that direction.

The Fifth Division is at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C. The Second Division is at Camp Travis, Tex. The units of the Fifth Division which will be placed at full strength under the new order are the 6th, 11th, 60th and 61st Infantry, the 19th and 20th Regiments of Field Artillery and the 7th Engineers.

Congress May Cut Army—The closing of many of the wartime camps and cantonments which still remain in use, the reduction of the Army from its present strength of 14,000 officers and 216,000 enlisted men and the immediate sale of between 30,000 and 40,000 motor trucks now held in reserve by the Army, will be the aim of certain Congressmen, it was indicated at the first session of the Congressional sub-committee on the Army appropriation bill for 1922. Economy was the keynote of opposition voiced by Congressmen to the plans and estimates submitted by Secretary Baker and General March, Chief of Staff.

Methodists in Chateau Thierry—The old Hotel Elephant in Chateau Thierry is now a Memorial Building and headquarters of the relief work being carried on in the Marne Valley by the Methodist Church of the United States. Many relics of the American battles are being collected for the museum in the building. Letters by American officers and enlisted men who fought along the Marne are among the exhibits. Dr. Julian S. Wadsworth, director, announces that relics sent by American veterans will be gratefully received. His address in Chateau Thierry is 2, Place des Etats Unis.

Books to Departments Only—Notice was recently published that the Navy Department would supply for distribution to every post of The American Legion copies of a volume which gives the name and service data of each man who died in the naval service during the war. Later information is that copies of the volume will be supplied only to Department Headquarters. Posts may obtain information from the volume by writing their Department Headquarters.

40,000 MENNONITES

SEEK HOME IN U. S.

Religious Sect Opposed to Any Military Duty Plans to Settle in Mississippi Land Colonies.

DESPITE expressed opposition by American patriotic societies, preparations for the settlement of 40,000 Canadian Mennonites in Mississippi are being carried on methodically. Present indications are that spring may see a spectacular exodus from Manitoba.

Although the National Convention of The American Legion at Cleveland, Ohio, adopted a resolution condemning the colonization, on the ground that the religious beliefs and customs of the Mennonites prevent them from becoming good American citizens, Governor Russell of Mississippi is quoted in the Canadian press as extending a welcome to the prospective immigrants.

"You will be extended the same educational and religious freedom as given the Quakers, and other religious sects of this country," the Governor is reported to have said.

H. A. Emerson, of Yellow Pine, Ala., head of a large American land syndicate, recently agreed with the Manitoba Mennonites for the sale of 125,000 acres of land in Mississippi. The price is reported to have been \$18 an acre, half in cash and Liberty Bonds at par, and half in Canadian currency. The Mennonites are said also to have acquired an option on an additional 100,000 acres. A vote on the purchase is to be taken of the church members before March 1. Delegations of the Mennonites, after searching all parts of the world for suitable land, had reported that the Southern American States offered the best advantages.

The Mennonites seek to leave Canada because of educational laws requiring instruction in English and restrictions on religious teachings. Among them are thousands who formerly lived in South Dakota and were forced to leave because of their unwillingness to comply with the laws of that State.

The resolution adopted by the National Convention of The American Legion recited that:

"These people live in colonies under a communistic form of government, preferring to be governed by their own rules and customs and not by the laws of the country and State in which they live; they speak, teach and think in the German language, and they discourage and forbid the teaching of the English language to their children; they are conscientious objectors to military service, and although protected by the laws and Army and Navy of the land in which they live, and while seeking its opportunities and advantages, they seek to evade the obligation to defend it in time of war and national emergency."

Calls for Former Buddies

354th Infantry—Dr. Howard E. Lamb, 234-E Empire Building, Denver, Colo., wants to hear from former members of the Medical Detachment of the 354th Infantry on the subject of a reunion next August.

Roa-roke—Men formerly of her crew are requested to write Edward Noden, No. 368 Parker street, Chester, Pa., for reunion plans.

23d Engineers—Company C will have a reunion at Cleveland, Ohio, this winter. Edward R. Donovan, No. 529 Ohio street, Akron, Ohio, will give details.

"Yellow Dog Degree" members who were stranded on a sand bar in the Gironde River, near Bordeaux, in May, 1919, are asked to write Fred J. Vetsch, Box 692, Sioux City, Iowa.

310th Sanitary Train—former members are requested to send name, former company and present address to Ralph L. Gezelman, 5747 Blackstone avenue, Chicago, Ill.

310th Infantry, Co. L—F. Woodhouse, 11 Hudson street, Freehold, N. J., wants to hear from all former members interested in reunion plans.

414th Telegraph Bn.—All ex-members of Co. E who wish to know about reunion plans are asked to address E. J. Vormwald, agent, Erie Railroad, Norwood, N. J.

THE MILLION DOLLAR BOUT

(Continued from page 9)

time the orchestra first tuned up until the curtain was rung. Consequently there are many here who are hoping that Carpentier will win. But hoping will not win for him.

It seems that in the ring Dempsey is about as formidable as any of the champions that were. He has the punch of Fitzsimmons, some of the speed of Corbett.

But what makes Dempsey the most formidable of the ringmen is his reflex, that instinctive coordination of brain, eye and muscle that sends the punch to its mark. It is the same quality that makes Babe Ruth the home-run king. It does not indicate any high order of intelligence, for the apes have it developed to a much more efficient degree than either Ruth or Dempsey. But when Dempsey starts a punch he knows that it will land.

It is my opinion then that the million-dollar bout will mean the knocking out of the national hero of France by a young man who is not exactly the national hero of the United States. But one need not be too sorry for Carpentier. Win, lose or draw, Carpentier takes away with him his \$200,000.

JUST where the bout is to be held is worrying the promoters. Tex Rickard, who promoted the Johnson-Jeffries bout by himself, knows that it is no easy matter to find a suitable location for a heavyweight bout.

This time Rickard is a member of a syndicate of fight promoters made up of himself, William A. Brady, Charles B. Cochran, the English promoter, and perhaps some others who are not named and who will not be named. This promoting of championship prize-fights by syndicates is no new thing. William A. Brady organized a syndicate to promote the Sullivan-Corbett bout. The Johnson-Willard bout at Havana was promoted by a syndicate from which Willard finally was forced to buy himself free.

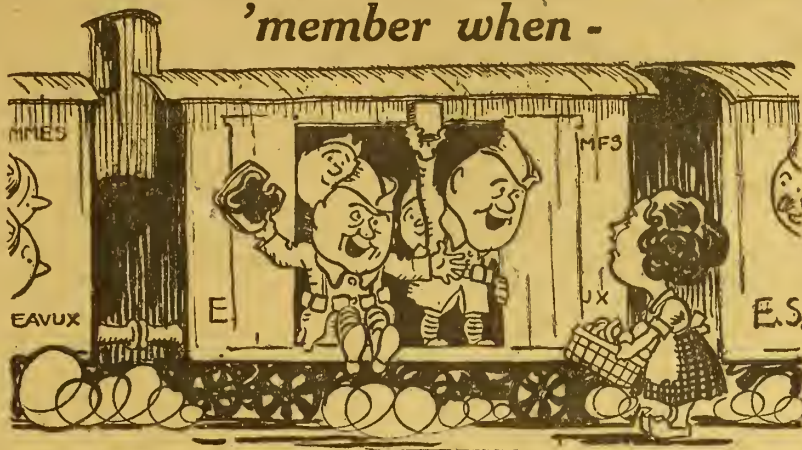
The promoters of the Carpentier-Dempsey bout would like to hold it in New York State, but it seems hardly probable that they will be able to do that. In New York they could announce it as a fifteen-round bout to a decision. New York now has about the most liberal professional boxing laws in the country, but how long this condition will last is hard to tell. The bout may have to go to Cuba or to Mexico, and that means that the million-dollar gate will be harder to get.

Another thing that worries the promoters—for the promoters have all the worries known to the average business man, and a few that are peculiarly their own—is, what will the general professional sporting situation be in 1921? The year 1920 was the most lucrative in the history of professional sports. But now that the excess profits and the shipyards bonus money has been spent by the pacifists and the profiteers, will the million-dollar bout still be possible?

There will be a lot of worrying between now and the time the gong rings. And both Carpentier and Dempsey will be doing some of the worrying. A half million dollars to a couple of professional pugilists comes under the head of something to worry about.

JANUARY 14, 1921

'member when -



56 Hommes where there should have been 40. No place to sit excepting on someone's feet—or on a canteen—or in a mess kit full of last night's slum and straw. A bumpy stop at Ageville sur Seine. The Mess Sgt. sticks his head in the pullman door with "Here you guys, three men to a can." "S'Grapelade, kiss me sergeant," says the company wit.

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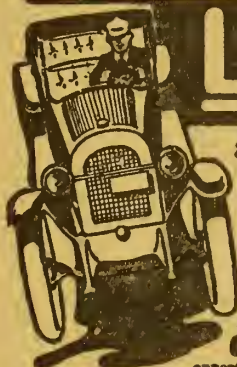
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THE VOICE of the LEGION

Responsibility is disclaimed for facts stated or opinions expressed in this department, which is open to all readers for discussion of subjects of general interest. Because of space demands, all letters are subject to abridgement.

Where Duty Led

To the Editor: The letter "Harmful Comparisons," by William G. Murdock, published in a recent issue, was very timely. When men or women enlisted and when men answered the draft call, they took the oath of allegiance and promised to obey orders whether at home or overseas. I had the privilege of visiting a cantonment and met many of the men in service. Some voiced the desire and hope that their orders would lead them to the front line of battle. Others hoped they could remain in the good old U. S. A. But all, when orders came, obeyed, whether the orders accorded with their wishes or not.

My husband had three reasons for remaining at home—his age, his family (a wife and child dependent on him for support), and the fact that he was a minister, but he enlisted. He did his part just as any other man, and it was only chance that caused him to get orders which kept him all during the war in the same camp at which he enlisted. He would have gone across as willingly as any other man. I think he deserves honor and respect and distinction, though he was just a corporal and never got overseas. In the hearts of true Americans there are no distinctions based on the kind of service which men were privileged to perform. I salute every man and woman who wore the uniform.

MRS. CLARENCE ALMON.
 Oskaloosa, Kan.

cluded a package of cigarettes for the patients, whereupon the various State and county officials got busy to determine whether the Post had not acted in violation of the Kansas anti-cigarette law which prohibits gifts of cigarettes.

I have often wondered just who did win the war anyway. Now I know. It was State and county attorneys and otherwise. Yours for another hump.

THOMAS WATKINS
 Kansas City, Mo.

Foreign Bonds

To the Editor: I wish to add my own views to those expressed by Ellis E. Andrews in a recent letter advocating cancellation of the \$10,000,000,000 war debt the Allies owe the United States.

While this country may or may not decide to cancel this debt, we can all be of considerable assistance to our former Allies by investing some of our surplus in the internal bonds of those countries. The purchase of these issues in United States currency tends to improve exchange rates and make their interest charges on their external obligations here less burdensome.

France in particular is in dire need of our assistance in this way. It is the same France which took a chance by coming to the assistance of the United States with loans during our Revolutionary War. In extending real help to our loyal friend, we should also have confidence in the return on our investments through the speedy rehabilitation of the franc. This will come about whether we help or not.

The investor in French securities will realize at least six percent, and, if he holds the bonds, purchased at current rates, an eventual profit of perhaps twenty percent a year, should the exchange conditions improve as anticipated.

FRANK R. ENNIS.
 Newburgh, N. Y.

Chance for an Argument

To the Editor: As I happen to live in the heart of the corn belt, I am interested in the millions that Congress is going to give the farmer to tide him over until the next war so that he can raise plenty of corn, oats and hay, a few hogs, cattle and horses, things that we must have in order that the downtrodden masses may live.

I am one of the millions that got sixty dollars for the losses that I sustained at home and abroad in what was commonly known as the World War. If they think that was a world war, all they got to do is to collect in Washington some more data on the cost plan and a few more sworn statements as to who got the shipbuilding budget. And then there's the farmer.

The farmer made more money while the war was on than half of the weed-benders ever thought existed. They threw away their Fords and bought Hudsons and Buicks; they sold all their horses to the Government for three prices and bought tractors; they rushed all the children to the finishing schools and hired help; they claimed exemption for everything on the place that wore breeches.

You could see the check books hanging onto the mail boxes when we got back, and when the soldiers' bonus was mentioned in my neighborhood they fainted and knew that if the soldiers robbed the country like that we were a doomed nation. Now all of them are standing around with long faces and telling you how they fed \$2 corn to 10-cent hogs and lost money. They are game losers. I'll say they are.

I am not a Red. I'm an American from the old cornbread and bacon stock.

EX-A. E. F. SUGAR EATER.
 Evanston, Ill.

Another Problem

To the Editor: I want to congratulate Peter Constanta for what he wrote about denying foreigners, who refused to help defend America in the war, the right to live here longer.

I have been in this country ten years. I went to evening school three years and later became a foreman in a local factory and was getting a good salary when I enlisted. When I came back from France I was suffering from gas, but I had to get a job, for I was broke. My ex-employers refused to take me back at my old position, offering me only common labor. I was down-hearted, but I got another job, starting all over again. After working three months I took sick and was sent to a Chicago Army hospital. After a few weeks of treatment I came back to work. Then the shop closed down and now I have been out of work for some time.

I don't see why they don't kick out some of the slackers and keep us real citizens on the job. A lot of these dodgers think I was foolish for spending several years in the Army. But the real question is—how can I live without work and support my mother at the same time?

PETER FRANGOS
 Walter Craig Post,
 Kansas City, Mo.

The Kansas Cigarette Law

To the Editor: The Topeka newspapers relate that some Kansas women made a lot of candy to send to the wounded soldiers at Fort Riley and Camp Funston at Christmas time, and that, when the candy was shipped, The American Legion Post in-

The Fund for the Disabled

To the Editor: Now that apparently bonuses are going to be paid either by the State or National Government, I have in mind a proposition which I believe feasible and practicable and one which would be lived up to, providing it were handled by

some proper authority, such as The American Legion.

I would suggest that a movement be started by The American Legion to get former soldiers who were not wounded or permanently disabled to give at least five percent of their bonuses to a fund for the permanently disabled veterans.

This would not hurt the individual to any extent and undoubtedly would provide a sum which would be of great benefit to those who need it most. Incidentally, it would show the general public that the veterans themselves are supporting their less fortunate former comrades.

W. S. BRISSEL

New York City

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The New York State bonus law establishes a Disability Fund for the benefit of the disabled, and authorizes assignments of bonuses to this fund. The New York Department of The American Legion has recommended a fund for the disabled to which recipients of the bonus may make payment.]

Lessons from the War

To the Editor: We now learn through the London Times that the British war communiqués announcing slight losses from air raids were bunk, just as we had suspected. It is now announced that much more damage was caused and many more lives were lost in these raids than the War Office admitted during the guerre. This is a warning to us. We must spend more money developing aeronautics. And what do Legionnaires think of compulsory military training? My experience convinces me that it is an absolute necessity.

GILBERT MALCOLM

Boiling Springs, Pa.

Double Time for A. E. F. Duty

To the Editor: As a veteran of several wars, I should like to say a few words in support of the proposal that the Regular Army men be allowed double time for their service in the A. E. F.—a proposal which The American Legion has already indorsed.

Congress granted us double time for service in the Philippine Islands, Cuba, etc., but so far they have overlooked us on the World War. I have over twenty-one years of straight service, seven years of which were outside the United States. Counting my double time allowance I have almost twenty-nine years of service toward retirement. I spent eighteen months in the A. E. F., and if I should receive double time for this I should be eligible for retirement.

There are not many of the 1898 Regulars left, and the few of us who are left should be given all that belongs to us. We all appreciate the support of The American Legion.

CHARLES HAGEDORN
Staff Sergeant, 7th Eng.

Camp Jackson,
Columbia, S. C.

A Refutation

To the Editor: Under the caption "The New Zero Hour" there appeared in the issue of November 12 a letter signed "Ex-Sgt., 121st M. G. Bn., 32d Div.," in which the writer complains he was unable to file an application for a Victory Medal at the Army Recruiting Office in Shreveport, La., because the lieutenant and sergeant in that office decided it was after hours.

In justice to the recruiting personnel at Shreveport, I feel it incumbent upon me to ask you to publish the following extracts from a letter received by the Recruiting Office from A. T. Witbeck, Louisiana State Chairman, National Americanism Commission, The American Legion:

"I might state that the local Recruiting Office has acted in very hearty accord with The American Legion, assisting the local post in numerous ways, among which was furnishing a detail in uniform to attend the burial of a soldier who died of wounds and whose last request was for a military funeral. Then, later, the lieutenant, with

the entire force of this office, assisted in the distribution of French Memorial Certificates at our services on Memorial Day.

"Referring to office hours, I know of my own knowledge that frequently the lieutenant and sergeant have worked late at night receiving applications for Victory Medals from men who could not come during the day."

Letters of a similar tenor have been received from John D. Ewing, editor of the Shreveport Times, and from other ex-service men in that city.

P. C. HARRIS
The Adjutant-General

War Department,
Washington, D. C.

The Army Sweater

To the Editor: We buddies here in the Dakota Hills have never heard anything said of the girl who did her bit at home during the war. The following is an attempt to express our gratitude to her:

At first a ball of khaki yarn, Army Sweater,
Knitted by that girl of mine, best or better.
Stitches dropped when she began—
Did her tired best—but man!
She knew your value then,
Army Sweater.

You served alike in camp and trench, Army Sweater.

You saved my hide from many a drench,
wet and wetter.

You were warm when I was cold,
Many a time I could have sold
Hunk o' yarn for yellow gold,
Army Sweater.

Maid of Mercy gave me you, Army Sweater.
It is true I thought my pack straps you
would fetter,

But you braved the mud of France,
On the coast, from Nimes to Nantes,
In November's last advance,
Army Sweater.

You clinched my love for her, Army Sweater.

I've kept my vow to you that I would get
her.

So, old sack shirt, with all your tears,
Hanging on the wall upstairs,
You were Dan Cupid unawares,
Army Sweater.

EARL LE FORS

Spearfish, S. D.

Overcoats

To the Editor: In a letter in a recent issue, a former officer of Norfolk, Va., refers to ex-service men who wear parts of their uniform as "goofs." My post takes exception to this remark, and we are fighting mad. Every man in this post volunteered for service and spent sixteen months in the A. E. F. Had we not spent our time in the Army, we probably all could afford to wear new overcoats, but, as it is, we expect to continue to wear our old Army coats, which we believe we earned. Twenty-three months of service at buck private's pay certainly ought to entitle us to the privilege.

G. A.

Milwaukee, Wis.

What's the Answer?

To the Editor: While we note in THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY many expressions on compensation, land grants and such things, we have wondered what provision, if any, will be made to pay the ex-Gobs their retainer fees. These fees would not be a bonus. They are actually due to us as members of the Naval Reserve. Three of us, released in January, 1919, have never received the retainer fees, although our enlistments did not expire until last Autumn. Letters to the Paymaster at Washington evidently assist in reducing the fuel bill.

THREE GOBS.

Dubuque, Iowa.



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Dept. 836, Westfield, Mass.

Don't Wear a Truss

Brooks' Appliance, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture, will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads.



MR. C. E. BROOKS

Brooks' Rupture Appliance

Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today. Brooks Appliance Co., 396 D State St., Marshall, Mich.

5% ON SAVINGS

We pay 5% on Savings Deposits and your money is available at any time. Write for booklet describing our institution and method of banking by mail. Whether you live in United States or foreign lands, we can serve you.

THE WINDERMERE SAVINGS & LOAN COMPANY
14142 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio
J. R. McQUIGG, President.



Part of the tent colony at Tucson that sheltered tubercular patients before the town pitched in and built a regular place

WHERE ARE THE HOSPITALS?

(Continued from page 8)

service man objects to the States building hospitals to be leased to the Public Health Service for the treatment of ex-service men, but New York is the only State in which any tangible steps have been taken to effect this end. No one objects, in this emergency, to the treatment of the disabled in hospitals of the Army and Navy and in Old Soldiers' Homes, but two years and more have passed since the Armistice, and so far less than 1,500 beds have been found available for the purpose in these institutions. And certainly no one objects to the Public Health Service's leasing any hospitals it can get for the disabled, but for one reason or another it does not seem to be getting them, and experts on both mental diseases and on tuberculosis say that they are not to be had in anything approaching adequate numbers.

IN the meantime, who suffers? Let us turn to the Legion files again.

Unable to work and in need of food and hospital treatment, Frank Jacobson, of McMinnville, Ore., former private, 17th Company, Fifth Regiment, United States Marine Corps, with a wound in the abdomen still unhealed, was recently arrested for robbing a grocery store in his home town. Hospital treatment, none. Compensation, cut from \$80 to \$28 a month, without examination.

Sunnybrook Farm is a delightful sounding name. It is a place out in Illinois where sixty ex-service men, some mentally and some tubercular disabled, have been placed. William R. McCauley, State Commander of The American Legion in Illinois, went there, and this is what he had to say of it: "Former service men have been placed in holes that the average human being would not keep a dog in. Sunnybrook Farm is absolutely the worst hole of the lot. It is the worst I ever saw in my life. . . .

"When I, with my assistants, first reached the place, we at once headed for the kitchen. If there is filth about a place, it will show there. We found the kitchen filthy. There was lack of sanitation; the floors were dirty, and the condition of the ice box and the food contained in it was indescribable. There was entire absence of sex segregation. The clothing worn by the inmates was dirty and a bad odor was given off by their bodies. The rest of the place was in keeping with the places

thus far mentioned, and the worst of it is that the Public Health Department was aware of the situation.

"I immediately wired to Dr. Witte, head of the Public Health Service in Chicago, as follows: 'Conditions at Sunnybrook Farm are such that it is absolutely unfair to keep disabled ex-service men there. The American Legion, Department of Illinois, demands the immediate removal of these disabled veterans from such surroundings.'

"I received the following reply: 'This office cognizant of conditions at Sunnybrook Farm. Patients have been ordered to be removed and will be as soon as other beds found available. Feel sure all patients will be removed by December 1.'

Subsequent advices from Illinois Department Headquarters announce that all government patients have now been removed from Sunnybrook Farm with the exception of four men who are being maintained at their own expense.

During the last few weeks, two hospitals taken over by the Public Health Service for the treatment of disabled ex-service men, one in Louisiana and one in the District of Columbia, burned down, the latter with the loss of one life. The buildings were firetraps.

Arthur E. Landis, of No. 32 East Woodruff Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, is another good witness to the need of Government hospital beds. He was advised by the Cincinnati office of the Public Health Service on October 19 that he ought to have special hospital care and treatment, and was offered a bed in the Soldiers' Home, at Marion, Ind., with the stipulation, however, that it would not be ready for him until November 15. He replied that he would be glad to go to the hospital on November 15. On November 23 he was advised that the opening of the Government hospital at Marion had been indefinitely postponed, and was offered treatment at Public Health Service Hospital No. 27, Waukesha, Wis., as soon as there might be a bed available for him. Landis was still waiting for that Government bed at the last report to the Ohio Legion.

"Soldier suffering from tuberculosis. Receiving no compensation from the Bureau. Received letter from U. S. Public Health Service, Cincinnati, O., offering him treatment at Soldiers' Home, Marion, Ind. He immediately advised Cincinnati office that he was willing to accept treatment. No fur-

ther information received." This report from the Legion files refers to Mack F. Gilkerson, of No. 753 Bellows avenue, Columbus, O., who, according to the Public Health Service, should have been given hospital treatment for tuberculosis in October, but who, at last reports, was still waiting for a Government hospital bed.

Obligated to work two or three days a week for several months while suffering with active tuberculosis in order to live, John Thomas O'Brien, former private, Sixty-fifth Aero Squadron, is asking the Government for hospital treatment and not getting it. The Legion report on him contains, among other data, this paragraph: "When he finally got his money and got himself out of debt, he again applied to the Public Health Service for hospitalization, as he was rapidly growing worse. Request was made for this hospitalization by the local examiner to the Public Health Service of the district, stating that the man was an active case of T.B. This request was made in October. To date

he is still working, waiting to be sent to a sanitarium."

CONFRONTED by such examples of lack of hospital facilities—and they are just a few picked at random from hundreds of their kind—is there anybody who will argue that the present system of opportunism and makeshift in hospitalizing the disabled veterans of the World War is satisfactory?

The truth is there are no fit places in which mentally disabled and tubercular ex-service men can be hospitalized by contract, very few by lease, and that they must be built. The responsibility clearly rests with the Public Health Service to do the best it can in contracting for beds, in leasing all available and suitable institutions, and in taking advantage of the limited facilities offered in Army and Navy hospitals and soldiers' homes. But the responsibility is even more clearly up to Congress to appropriate money for the erection of proper and adequate hospitals for the care and treatment of these men.

BLUE SUNDAY IN OUR MIDST

(Continued from page 6)

tions of families. There is not a single reference against business on Sunday.

Some of the Sunday laws to be found on the statute books of certain States are really laughable. The State of Washington, for instance, forbids "riot, fighting or offering to fight, horse-racing and dancing" on the Sabbath, but ends up with the clause "whereby any worshipping assembly or private family is disturbed." Apparently it is legal and proper to riot, fight and offer to fight, stage horse races and dance to your heart's delight so long as some "worshipping assembly" or "private family" is not disturbed.

MANY volumes could be filled with long, conflicting decisions and opinions handed down by the courts of all the States in cases hinging on Sabbath laws. One judge will declare this—and so to be an absolutely sound and constitutional restriction, and months or years later a contemporary jurist in the same State will take a stand directly opposite in view. In many States, the authorities regulate Sabbath Day activity almost entirely by court decisions, which may or may not agree with the letter of the law.

In nearly all the States some consideration is shown to Jews, Seventh Day Adventists and others whose creeds do not recognize the first day of the week as a holy day. Wherever general business is taboo, however, the closing rule applies to all. Christian business men universally demand this non-exception policy on the ground that anything else would permit unfair competition.

A few months ago a large chain-store tobacco organization tried the experiment of closing all of its shops on Sunday for purely humanitarian reasons—to give its employees a day of rest. The move proved a failure within a few weeks. Other tobacco stores perceived a chance to make Sunday their biggest day. They went after Sunday business with such aggressiveness that the chain store people soon found it necessary to re-open on Sunday as usual.

As a matter of fact, most businesses of every kind would gladly close on Sunday if the other fellow would. For years the attitude of the business man

has been, "make my competitor shut up shop on Sunday and I will, too." Wherefore the Lord's Day Alliance has just about abandoned its efforts to obtain legislation placing a stricter ban on business, and has considered it wiser to focus its activity against commercialized Sunday amusements.

All in all, a survey of this subject of Sunday blue laws brings the conclusion that America is already one of the bluest nations on earth on Sunday. Indeed, the American Sabbath is reckoned everywhere an a unique institution. Inroads have been made upon it since Colonial days, but it still flourishes both civilly and ecclesiastically.

But despite America's Sabbath laws, and all the encouragement civil authorities give churchgoers, there remains a problem most ministers are trying to solve. That is the existence of Morbus Sabbaticus, or Sabbath sickness, a disease peculiar to churchgoers.

Symptoms of Morbus Sabbaticus reveal themselves Sunday morning, and usually develop into an acute attack along about church time, lasting until noon. In the afternoon the patient recovers sufficiently to take a walk and talk about politics and the Dempsey-Carpentier match, but by church time in the evening he suffers a relapse and is forced to stay at home. By Monday morning all traces of the disease are dissipated. On Monday morning he wakes up as fresh as ever, able to go to work.

Ministers have often suggested the following prescription as a remedy for cases of Morbus Sabbaticus:

"Rise early every Sunday and use plenty of cold water. Next mix a dose composed of equal parts of Will, Push, Energy, Determination and Respect for the Church, the Bible and the Sabbath. Stir this well, add a little love to make it sweet, and take internally. Repeat the dose every three minutes until church time."

Morbus Sabbaticus itself is older than Sunday blue laws. In fact, Sabbath laws were originally designed as an express cure for the disease, which, like poverty, we shall probably have with us always.

Members of The American Legion



Does this remind you of the many foot-sore days, after long hikes or tiresome drills, when your only relief came from **ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE**, that antiseptic, soothing powder which you shook into your shoes?

1,500,000 pounds of Powder for the Feet were used by the Army and Navy during the war.

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

always rests the feet and gives quick relief to corns, callouses, swollen, tired, aching feet. It takes the friction from the shoe and gives new vigor.

Shake it in your shoes, and at night sprinkle it in the foot-bath, and enjoy the bliss of feet without an ache.

Sold Everywhere.

SEEDS

Reliable and Full of Life
SPECIAL OFFER

Made to build New Business. A trial will make you our permanent customer.

PRIZE COLLECTION Radish, 17 varieties,
worth 15c; Lettuce, 12 kinds, worth 15c;
Tomatoes, 11 the finest, worth 20c; Turnip,
7 splendid, worth 10c; Onion, 8 best varieties,
worth 15c; 10 Spring Flowering Bulbs, worth
25c—65 varieties in all; worth \$1.00.

GUARANTEED TO PLEASE.

Write today; mention this paper
SEND 10 CENTS
to cover postage and packing and receive this valuable collection of seeds postpaid, together with my big instructive, beautiful Seed and Plant Book, tells all about Buckbee's "Full of Life" Seeds, Plants, etc.

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It tells how in a few weeks you can earn from \$150 to \$400 a month in the Auto and Tractor business.

Be Your Own Boss. At small cost learn to be an expert mechanic by the Sweeney System of working on real cars. **Use tools not books.** Simply send your name and address today, a post card will do, for our Free book and 27 photographic reproductions of machine shop work, etc. Let's Go—Write Now!

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21 JEWEL BURLINGTON WATCH



\$5.00
PER
MONTH

The masterpiece of watch manufacture—adjusted to the second, position, temperature and isochronism. Encased in factory into your choice of the exquisite new watch cases. The great Burlington Watch sent out aiming at rate of \$5.00 a month. You get the watch at the same price that the wholesale jeweler must pay us. Write today! One of all newest designs in watches that you have to choose from. Name and address on postcard is enough. Write today. Burlington Watch Company Dept. 4061 12th St. and Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Illinois Can. Office: 388 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba

1,200 U. S. Govt. Official Pictures of The World War, in A Beautiful Bound Portfolio

will be given to 500 ex-service men, without charge, for a few hours of spare time on an attractive introductory plan. This portfolio contains the finest collection of official pictures of every division and branch of the service, with official maps, reports and historical records. Regular selling price, \$6.90 per copy. Write for particulars and attractive booklet containing some of the pictures and the story of this wonderful collection. Be one of the 500 men who will get this photographic collection without cost. Write today to

EASTERN SUPPLY CO.
302 Albee Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Learn Photography Motion Picture-Portrait-Commercial

from a successful progressive photographer operating studios in the largest cities.

Earn \$35 to \$100 Weekly
Easy and pleasant occupation. Big demand for graduates.

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1269 Broadway, New York City
and 134 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
Three months' complete course, all branches. Day and night classes, expert instructors. Free use of up-to-date equipment. Easy payments. Call or write for free catalogue!



Exide BATTERIES

**Power Dependability
Long Life**

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.
1886 PHILADELPHIA 1921
Branches in 17 cities

WANTED FOR CASH

Your Old Serge or Whipcord Army Uniform

Must be in fair condition. Overseas serge preferred.

Write for particulars before shipping C. O. D.
P. O. Box 392, G. P. O. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Distributors for Exclusive Territory

will be appointed, starting February 1st, on our new Shock Absorbers for Ford Cars—most effective shock absorbers ever designed—sell for \$12.00 per set—guaranteed. Manufactured by the Trico Products Corp. of Buffalo—makers of motor car equipment for 25 motor car manufacturers. Write at once for all details. Secure a field for your own exclusive selling.

TRICO PRODUCTS CORP.
624-628 Elliott Street BUFFALO, N. Y.

THREE CHIEFS OF LEGION STAFFS



THE leading beneficial efforts of the Legion—hospitalization, legislation, and Americanization—are being carried out by committees headed by these men: Left—Henry J. Ryan, Mass., recently appointed Chairman National Americanism Commission. Centre—Gilbert Bettman, O., Chairman National Legislative Committee. Right—Abel Davis, Ill., Chairman National Hospitalization and Vocational Training Committee.

CARRYING ON

(Continued from page 14)

to the State Auxiliary convention. The unit put up a lunch stand in the courthouse Armistice Day and earned \$130.

Clam chowder, pumpkin pies, crullers, n'everything are on the menu of Luke A. Lovely Post, of South Amboy, N. J., at meetings. The reason? The Women's Auxiliary is presiding in the Legion kitchen. At one time they provided two hundred hungry Legionnaires with all the strawberry shortcake they could eat.

The Women's Auxiliary of Mark Hamilton Post, in Hennepin County, Minn., has completed arrangements to purchase a portable motion picture machine for showing films to the disabled veterans confined in hospitals in the State.

Adequate hospital facilities and general service to the disabled veteran in the Department of Minnesota is the aim of the Auxiliary as outlined by the Auxiliary

executive committee in a recent State meeting at St. Paul. Nine of the ten districts were represented along with the Department officers of the Auxiliary and Legion. Each executive committee-woman will appoint in her district one or more women to conduct a vigorous membership campaign for the Auxiliary in 1921.

The Women's Auxiliary of Charles J. Fulton Post of St. Clair, Mich., has established a free public library of more than 2,000 volumes.

Members of the Women's Auxiliary of the Everett, Wash., Post have arranged a novel plan for a series of winter entertainments. The Auxiliary has been divided into three groups, and a different group takes charge of each affair.

The largest unit of the Women's Auxiliary in California, is that of Los Angeles Post No. 8. It has a membership of 550.



THE OBSERVATION POST Conducted by the National Adjutant



CHRISTMAS has come and gone—in fact, it has been gone for some time—but the memory of it still lingers, because on this latest Christmas the Legion pitched into it and gave its disabled buddies a time that they are bound to remember. At the moment I'm writing these lines, all the reports aren't in, but hundreds of them already at hand tell of the Legion Christmases in hospitals where veterans are patients. Enough to show beyond a doubt, that the nation-wide program went through everywhere with splendid success.

I don't believe there was a post adjacent to a hospital that didn't make Christmas a day of cheer for its disabled neighbors, and I know that every department carried through its festivities for the disabled in fine style. Christmas was a great day in the hospitals, but remember there are 364 other days in the year when we can—and should—keep on visiting our out-of-luck comrades, as our hospitalization plan calls for.

I'VE just been reading a bulletin issued in the Department of New York for the guidance of the Women's Auxiliary in that State. It gives such sound pointers that I'm going to repeat them for the benefit of the Auxiliary everywhere. Here are the activities suggested for Auxiliary units:

Help the local post supply the needs of disabled veterans and their families; investigate for the post cases where relief is desired; assist in placing ex-service men who are seeking employment; cooperate with civic organizations; help solve the various problems of the community and promote legislation affecting women workers, children and the home; cooperate with the local Board of Education in the operation

of schools; visit the hospitals where veterans are being treated and furnish them with tobacco, reading-matter and so forth; participate in enterprises of charity; assist in Americanizing foreigners, especially the women and children; help teach our language to non-American-speaking individuals; assist in establishing a clubhouse for the post and Auxiliary and in rendering such service as may be required at social gatherings of the post. There you are, Auxiliary, if you're wondering what to do.

"WHY not organize night schools in all the Legion posts, especially those in large towns, whenever possible using disabled comrades as instructors?" That is what a buddy writes in to me. If your post is in a position to do so—why not?

A CORKING scheme for getting new members is used by posts in the Department of Massachusetts. On their bulletin boards these posts hang a "slacker" list of all ex-service men in their communities who are not yet Legion members. See what happens? Tom Jones, Legionnaire, takes a look at the list and blurts out: "What the blankety blank! There's Bill Smith's name up there!" and rushes out to sign up his old buddy Bill. There isn't a one-time doughboy or gob in the place that can escape having the Legion's aims and principles put before him by the Legionnaires who know him through this publicity idea.

HAVE you paid your 1921 dues yet? If you haven't you'd better take a hop, skip and jump down to see your post finance officer. Don't risk being dropped from the Legion, buddy.

WHAT WE DID TO JELL--O

Read for yourself. Their advertisement on inside front cover (page 2) tells the story.

We want to take this opportunity ourselves to thank each and every reader of our WEEKLY who helped us to accomplish this result.

It's a big thing—the biggest we have done so far.

It shows you, doesn't it, what we can do if we all get together—and "concentrate our barrage."

We have their order for 1921—thirteen pages.

And on the strength of this demonstration, we've already closed a contract with the Welch Grape Juice Co., who, in this issue, start advertising their Grapelade with us—

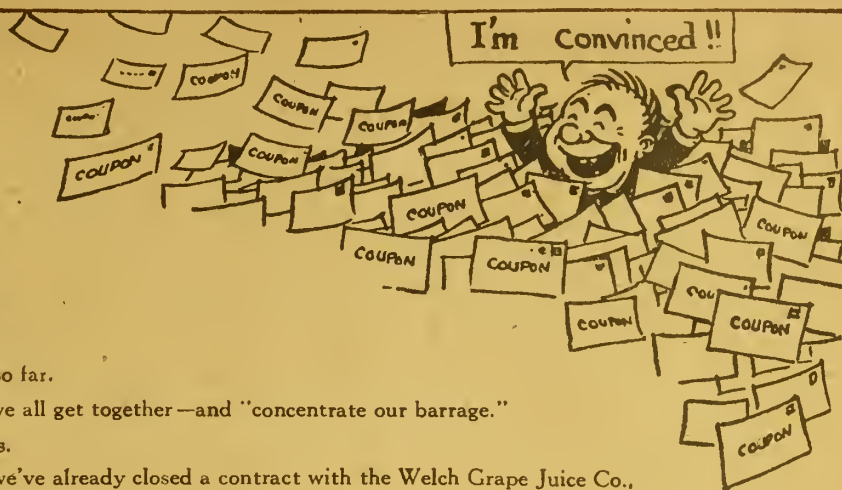
Just as we told you—if we proved our case to one advertiser in this line, others were sure to follow—

We'll have other skeptics for you to help us convince.

In fact, there's one who is advertising in next week's issue—

We won't tell you about it though—Let's see if you can't dope it out yourself.

So keep your pens and pencils ready to lay down another coupon barrage and help get us another thirteen page contract.



THE
ADVERTISING
MANAGER,
627 West 43rd Street,
New York City

OUR DIRECTORY of ADVERTISERS

These Advertisers support us—Let's reciprocate. And tell them so by saying, when you write—"I saw your ad. in our AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY." Or tell the same thing to the salesman from whom you buy their products.

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V The Electric Storage Battery Co.	22	V C. K. Grouse Co.	22	Larkin Co., Inc.
Trico Products Corp.	22	Redding & Co.	22	V Thomas A. Edison, Inc.
AUTO TRUCKS		V. L. W. Sweet, Inc.		SCHOOLS AND INSTRUCTION	
VV The Autocar Company.	4	MEDICINAL		Blackstone Institute	.....
BANKS		V Brooks Appliance Co.	20	V Benjamin N. Bogue	22
The Windermere Savings & Loan Co.	20	Sloan's Liniment	19	E. Brunel College of Photography	18
BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS		MEN'S WEAR		V Chicago Engineering Works	16
American Pub. Co.	.....	V Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.	19	Columbia School of Drafting	.....
Eames-Luckett Corp.	.....	East Boston Mail Order House	18	First Hawaiian Conservatory of Music, Inc.	20
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES		VV George Frost Co.	18	V Franklin Institute	18
V Bush Motor Co.	.....	Howlett & Hockmeyer Co.	.....	Alexander Hamilton Institute	.....
V Comer Mfg. Co. (The)	.....	VV Lockhart Spiral Puttees, Inc.	17	V Independent Corporation	.....
Long Eakins Co.	.....	Park Tailoring Co.	19	International Accountants Society, Inc.	.....
Standard Food and Fur Association	.....	Reliable Mail Order Co.	20	V International Correspondence Schools	17
FOOD PRODUCTS		V U. S. National Munson Army Shoe Co., Inc.	20	La Salle Extension University	17
The Genesee Pure Food Co.	Inside front cover	MISCELLANEOUS		Landon School	.....
The Welch Grape Juice Co.	17	H. W. Buckbee	21	V William Chandler Peak	.....
HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS		T. S. Denison & Co.	22	Pelton Publishing Co.	Back cover
V Hartman Furniture & Carpet Co.	Eastern Supply Co.	22	V Marcus Lucius Quinn Conservatory of Music	18
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Insurance Co. of North America	Earle Liederman	18	Standard Business Training Institute
JEWELRY		Allen S. Olmstead	21	V Sweeney School of Auto-Tractor-Aviation	21
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Burlington Watch Co.	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS		F. W. Tamlyn
		V C. G. Conn, Ltd.	University of Applied Science
		PATENT ATTORNEYS		SMOKERS' NEEDS	
		VV Lacey & Lacey	.....	V General Cigar Co., Inc.	.....
				TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH	
				V American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	.....
				TOILET NECESSITIES	
				VV The Cudahy Packing Co.	15

V SERVICE STRIPE—AWARDED ADVERTISERS WITH US REGULARLY FOR OVER SIX MONTHS
VV THE TWO STRIPERS ARE BEGINNING TO APPEAR

We do not knowingly accept false or fraudulent advertising, or any advertising of an objectionable nature. See "Our Platform," issue of February 6, 1920. Readers are requested to promptly report any failure on the part of an advertiser to make good any representation contained in an advertisement in THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.

Advertising rates: \$3.00 per agate line. Smallest copy accepted, 14 lines (1 inch.)

THE ADVERTISING MANAGER, 627 West 43d Street, N. Y. City.

How Would You Like to Earn \$300 Next Week?

Col. A. W. Wilke did it one day, and in 4 years jumped to almost \$100,000 a year. J. F. Gibson jumped his earnings from \$150 to \$800 a month. Let me send you my secret of earning more money, to try 5 days Free. All you risk is a two cent stamp

By A. L. Pelton



MY name is Pelton—Albert L. Pelton. Four years ago I was as poor as a church mouse. I was out of a job, \$300 in debt, and my wife and two children were living on starvation rations. Yes, I've

known the bitterest kind of want.

To-day I have money and all that money will buy. I have my own home. I have no worries about high prices of food or clothing or rent.

Even if I never make another nickel, I don't think I will have to worry about money matters.

During the past three years I have been making on an average of over a thousand dollars a week.

That's quite a change from the time I was "on my uppers," isn't it?

Now let me tell you how I did it.

You will probably think I'm funny when I tell you that for twelve years I held in my hand the secret that at last won me riches.

But it's true.

For twelve years I struggled—with gold right in my hand.

It was this way.

I used to sell books—from door to door—eking out a poor man's living.

One of the books I sold was written by Dr. Frank Channing Haddock.

I never thought much about the book—although I sold a few from week to week.

For twelve years I never even took the trouble to read it.

It was called "Power of Will."

I didn't know anything about will-power.

What's more, I didn't care.

I thought it might be a good book for fellows who *had* to read it.

But I was too busy earning a living to bother about will power.

Probably I thought then, as tens of thousands think to-day, who've heard and read about this great book—that will-power was some myth, or impracticable thing for dreamers.

You see—I hadn't analyzed the lives of the world's greatest men then, and discovered that will-power is the mightiest force men have ever known.

I was fooling myself—cheating myself fearfully, as I found out later.

One day I ran across a man who had purchased the book from me a few months back.

He stopped me on the street and said,

"Hello, Pelton, say, I'd like to have another copy of that Haddock book,—can you send it up right away?"

I told him I would. Then I asked him casually if he liked it.

What he told me made me go home and read the book myself—for the first time since I began to sell it twelve years before.

That same evening I borrowed \$300.

The next day I was in New York.

I secured the exclusive selling rights to the book.

Then I spent \$150 for a page "ad" in the Review of Reviews magazine.

It brought me about \$2000 in cash.

As fast as the money came in I shot it back into advertising.

When I got \$2500 in cash I bought a half page "ad" in the *Saturday Evening Post*.

The first year I spent \$50,000 in advertising.

The next year I spent nearly a hundred thousand.

I guess I've spent over half a million dollars since my first \$150 "ad," and already 450,000 men and women—including great executives, international diplomats, famous authors, etc., also have taken up this study.

At first some people said I was crazy to advertise that book.

When they found that the book was selling—and that I was spending as high as \$20,000 a month telling people about it, they said I had more nerve than sense.

But, my friends, all this time I was simply taking my own medicine.

I was telling people that the will was the motive power of the brain—that a strong will could batter down every obstacle to success—that weak will-power could be made strong, as easily as the muscles of the arm could be made strong—and that simply because they didn't use their will power.

I had strengthened my own will and was using it when people were calling me "crazy." And it was my will-power that people called "nerve."

Anyway, it was the secret of my success. Without it I might still be plodding—still canvassing.

Or even if I had gotten up enough courage to advertise I might have made only a piker's success.

It was my will-power that got me the \$300 loan.

It was my will-power that got me exclusive sale of Dr. Haddock's book.

It was my will-power that made me plunge into advertising instead of going slowly.

And finally, it was my will-power that made me say to the public—"Send No Money—Read Power of Will 5 days free. Pay me if you decide to keep it—Send it back if you don't want it."

That was a new sort of proposition to most people. They had nothing to lose—and a lot to gain, if the book was worth while.

So the orders came in by the hundreds—then by the thousands.

At times I was 15,000 orders behind—just couldn't print books fast enough.

And letters from readers came pouring in so fast I simply couldn't read them all. Col. A. W. Wilke of Roscoe, S. D., wrote that one day's study of "Power of Will" netted him \$300 cash, and that four years later, by using the methods Haddock formulated, his earnings had risen to nearly \$100,000 a year. V. P. Coffin of Rochester, N. Y., wrote, about one month after getting the book—" 'Power of Will' already has produced an increase of \$5000 a year in my income." J. F. Gibson, of San Diego, Cal., said that since reading "Power of Will" his salary jumped from \$150 to \$800 a month.

Men like Judge Ben Lindsey, Supreme Court Justice Parker, Asst. Postmaster-General Britt, Governor McKelvie of Nebraska, Senator Capper of Kansas, Governor Ferris of Michigan—and a host of other big men, show the class of leaders who have studied Haddock's methods.

Surely there must be something in "Power of Will" for you, my reader.

It helped me. It has helped half a million others. I could send you a circular mailed with hundreds of letters from readers. But, better still, see the book and read it 5 days free.

All you lose, if you don't think "Power of Will" will increase your earnings, is a two cent stamp.

It may make \$300 for you next week—it might carry you upwards to \$50,000 or \$100,000 in a few years—I don't know. I do know it has made a lot of money for its readers.

I do know, too, that if you pass this offer by—if you are a scoffer and a doubter—I will lose only the small profit on the sale of a book—but you—you may lose the difference between peanut money and real money.

It costs only 2c stamp to mail the coupon.

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